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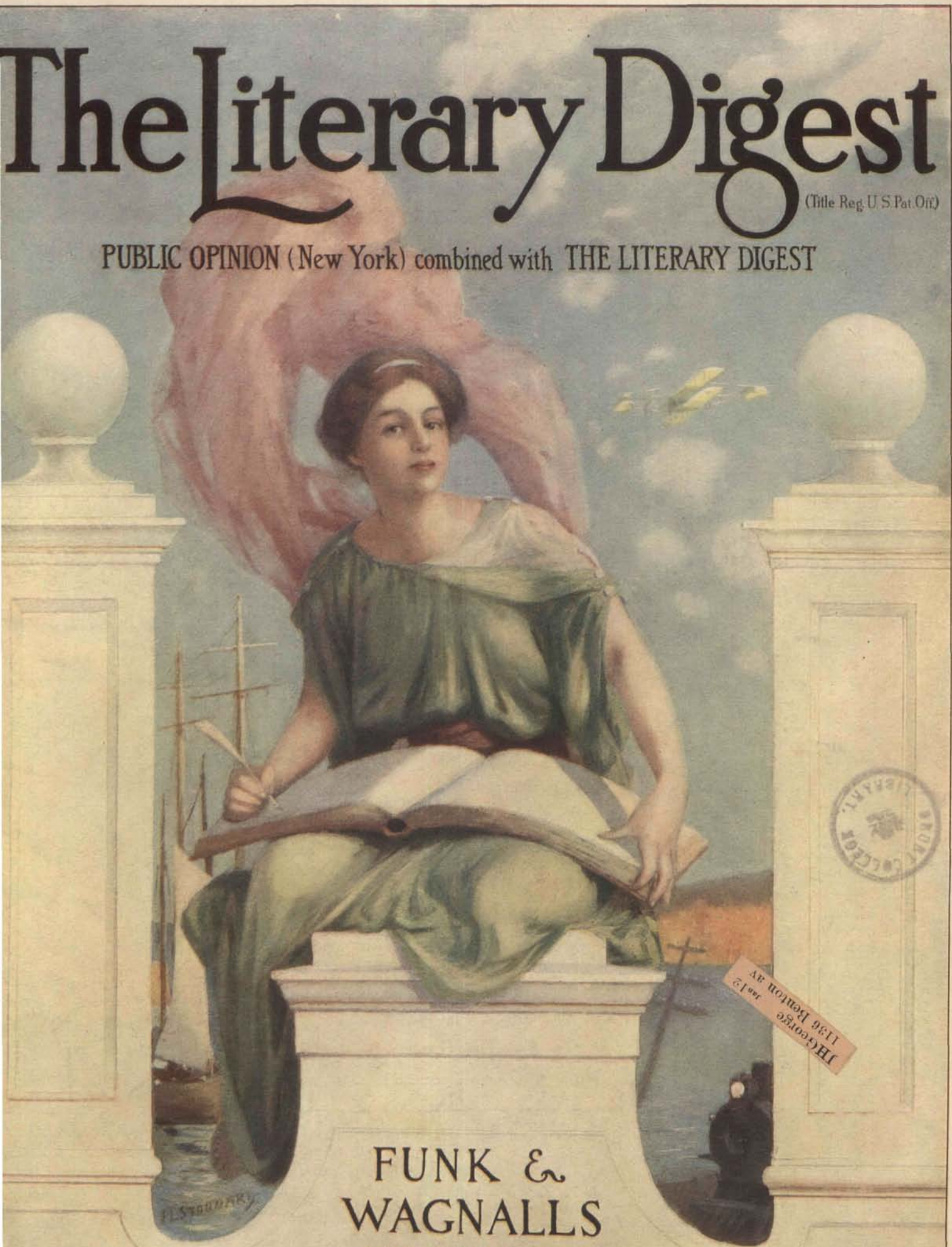
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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This Big New Maxwell

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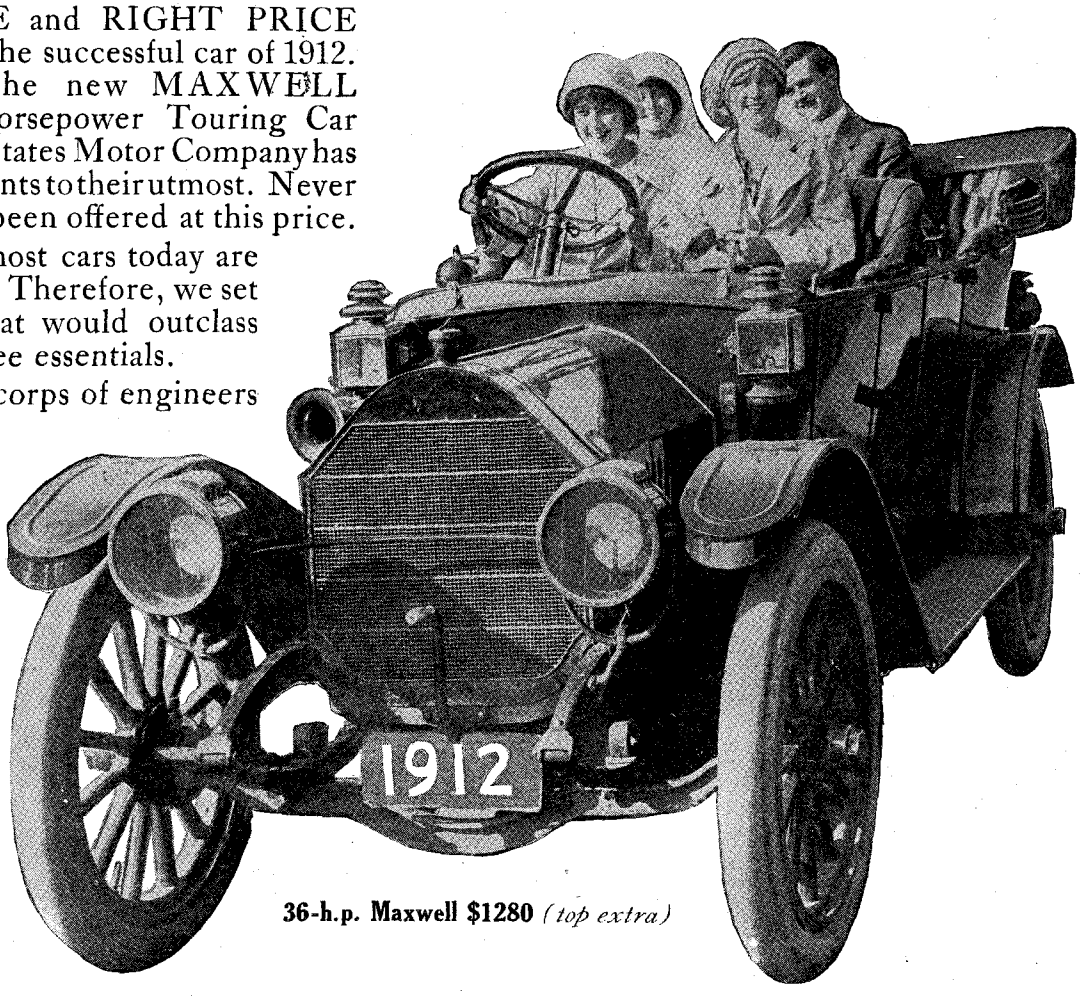
POWER, STYLE and RIGHT PRICE will determine the successful car of 1912. In building the new MAXWELL SPECIAL, the 36-horsepower Touring Car for $1280, the United States Motor Company has developed these elements to their utmost. Never before has such a car been offered at this price.

We realized that most cars today are reliable and efficient. Therefore, we set out to build a car that would outclass all others in these three essentials.

We instructed our corps of engineers to embody abundant power and surpassing style in this new car, knowing that our purchasing and manufacturing facilities enabled us to build the car at a lower price than any of our competitors.

When we were satisfied with the car, we found we could fix the price at the surprisingly low figure of $1280.

The new 36-h.p. Mawell Special unquestionably assumes instant leadership for 1912.



36-h.p. Maxwell $1280 *(top extra)*

Power The Secret of power in this new Maxwell Special is its 4¼ x 5¼ long stroke, smooth-running motor.

Large valves, adjustable push rods, self-contained automatic oiling system, Stromberg carburetor, dual ignition with Splitdorf magneto and batteries, combine to produce more power and greater speed than will ever be needed.

The power is there for emergencies. Gear shifting is reduced to a minimum, as this car takes the steepest hills with ease.

Other mechanical features include large clutch discs, full-floating rear axle, sliding-gear transmission, drop-forged "I"-beam front axle and Columbia Honeycomb type of radiator. Wheel-base, 114 inches.

Style The new ventilated fore-door, flush-side vestibuled steel body, with inside control, is the very latest thing in motor-car design.

Its sweeping curves with a Columbia Honeycomb type radiator, new designed bonnet, and long, smooth flush-sides are strikingly beautiful.

Finished in Royal green with Wedgwood green wheels and black upholstering, deep and well tufted, this car has an atmosphere found only in the most expensive cars.

It is an aristocrat; the most artistic creation of the season.

Price The price of this car is made possible by the unequaled factory facilities of the United States Motor Company, now recognized as the leading builders of automobiles in America. No car selling for $500 more than the price we ask can match the Maxwell Special. Comparison with other cars will prove this statement beyond argument. We urge comparison.

We announce three other new models —all ready for August Delivery: The Maxwell Mercury, a 30-h.p. mile-a-minute Roadster, $1150. The Maxwell Mascotte, a 25-h.p. Touring Car, $980; Roadster, $950. The Maxwell Messenger, a 16-h.p. Runabout, $600.

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MAXWELL MERCURY
A 30-h.p. Roadster, $1150

Here is a test-proven **mile-a-minute** roadster with smooth, flush-side vestibuled and ventilated fore-door body, which is the height of perfection. Wheel-base, 110 inches. It is equipped with high-tension racing magneto, Stromberg carburetor, Columbia Honeycomb type of radiator with new designed hood, demountable rims, and a wealth of refinements, and is listed at $1150 (top extra). It is another instance of extraordinary Maxwell value.

MAXWELL MASCOTTE
A 25-h.p. Touring Car, $980

No car has ever achieved such wide-spread popularity as the Model "I" of which the MASCOTTE is the offspring. There has never been a complaint against this car.

We regret our inability to supply all the cars of this type that were demanded this season, but the increased production next year should enable us to meet the demand. It is the prettiest four-passenger touring car you have ever seen.

Among its features and refinements are a four-cylinder motor (4x4), supplying 25-h.p.; 104-inch wheel-base; new ventilated fore-door vestibuled body with smooth flush-sides and inside transmission control, artistically finished in dark blue with battleship gray wheels; oil reservoir, cast integral with the crank case; Columbia Honeycomb type of radiator with new hood of beautiful design; irreversible worm steering-gear mechanism; Stoddard-Dayton type of spark and throttle control under steering wheel which will be 17 inches in diameter; springs of imported English steel, ball-bearings of German Chrome Vanadium. The touring car with extra-wide rear seat, $980; fore-door roadster, $950.

MAXWELL MESSENGER
A 16-h.p. Runabout, $600

This runabout with numerous refinements is beautifully finished in dark blue, with light-blue wheels. The car should have no trouble in retaining the leadership in runabouts held by its predecessor, known as the Model "AB." Every manufacturing year has seen a shortage in these cars. It is unquestionably the greatest utility car ever designed for merchants and physicians. The price is $600, equipped with magneto, top, three oil lamps, two gas lamps and generator.

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Buyers in 1912 will insist upon cars made by substantial concerns that are long past the experimental stage and whose cars will not decrease in value because of inability to get parts, or the fact the company is no longer in business. The United States Motor Company, now considered the leading builders of automobiles in this country, has capacity to manufacture 35,000 cars for the 1912 season. The Company has a capital of $42,500,000. It employs 14,500 men in manufacturing plants throughout the country, with 27 branches and 1800 dealers to care for your car. Its guarantee, therefore, is worth something.

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To facilitate constant and unfailing service of Maxwell cars, and to eliminate unnecessary repairs caused by oversight of required minor repairs and adjustments, lack of experience in, and mechanical knowledge of, the construction and skillful operation of his car, upon the part of the owner, we have instituted a Free Inspection Service.

The few motor troubles in cars of today are generally due to neglect of unsuspected minor difficulties and can be avoided by frequent inspection and instruction as to proper adjustment.

For one year after date of purchase, a Maxwell owner may take his car to the nearest Maxwell branch or dealer once a month, if necessary, for a thorough inspection without charge.

By the use of our Free Inspection Service, you reduce trouble and repair expense to a minimum.

This monthly inspection service is in addition to the Company's warranty against defective material and workmanship, as published in our catalog.

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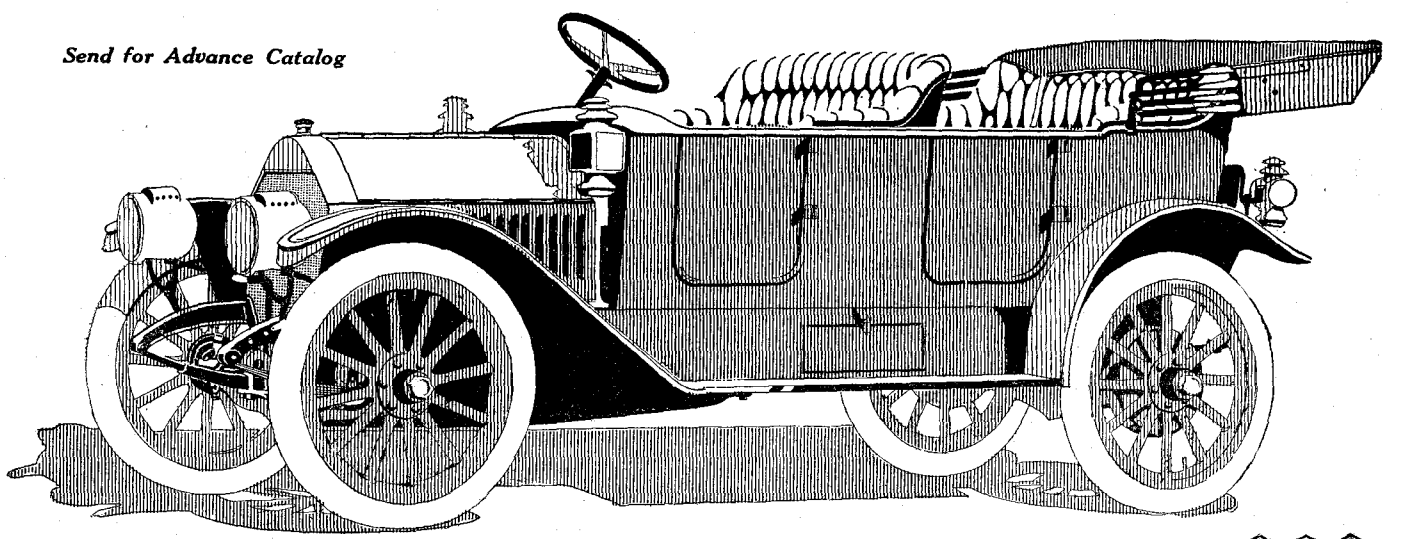

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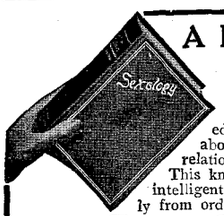

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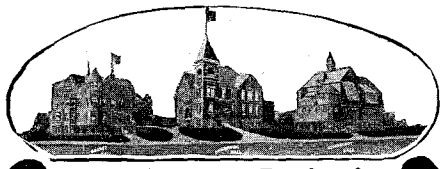

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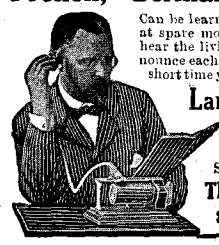

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Schools and Colleges

About Remembering

by Elbert Hubbard

Without his notes he is helpless.

The Lessons you learn are rot unless you retain them by memory.

He never misses a face.

FOR some time I have been promising myself to write up my good friend, Mr. Henry Dickson of Chicago, and I have not forgotten.

Mr. Dickson is teaching a Science or System, which I believe is of more importance than the entire curriculum of your modern college.

MR. DICKSON teaches Memory.

Good Memory is necessary to all achievement.

I know a man who is a graduate of three colleges. But this man is neither bright nor interesting.

He is a dunce.

And the reason is that he CAN NOT REMEMBER. WITHOUT HIS NOTES HE IS HELPLESS.

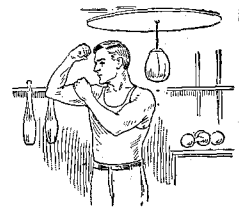
He can not memorize a date or a line of poetry. His mind is a sieve.

EDUCATION is only what you remember. THE LESSONS YOU STUDY INTO THE NIGHT AND BABBLE ABOUT NEXT DAY IN CLASS ARE ROT, UNLESS YOU RETAIN THEM BY THE PROCESS OF MEMORY.

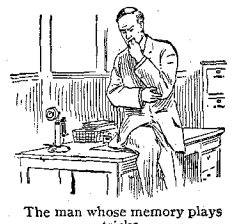
Every little while I come across a man who has a TRAINED MEMORY, and he is a joy to my soul.

He is the general manager of a great corporation in a Western city. HE NEVER MISSES A FACE. If he sees you once, the next time he'll call you by name and inquire about the folks at home.

He told me how he did it. He told me that he studied memory-training with Prof. Dickson of Chicago. Also, he said a lot of nice things about Prof. Dickson, that I hesitate to write lest my good friend Dickson object.



If you want to enlarge your arm, you exercise it. The same with your mind.



The man whose memory plays tricks.

The strong man who stammered, sucked air, gurgled ice water and forgot.

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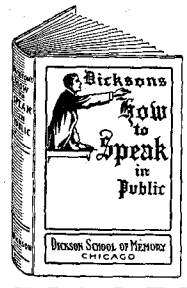
You must put your brain through a few easy exercises to discover its capacity. You will be surprised to know how quickly it responds.

TO THE MAN OR WOMAN WHOSE MEMORY PLAYS TRICKS, I especially recommend that you write to Prof. Dickson to send you his literature. It will cost you nothing, and if the facts he sets forth do not convince you, you are not to be convinced. You do not know when you will be called to stand on your feet and tell what you know; then and there a trained memory would help you.



YOU'VE sympathized with the little girl who stuttered her "piece." But you've wept for THE STRONG MAN WHO STAMMERED, SUCKED AIR, GURGLED ICE-WATER, FORGOT, AND SAT DOWN IN THE KINDLY SILENCE. IN THE CHILD IT WAS EMBARRASSMENT, BUT IN THE ADULT IT WAS A BAD MEMORY.

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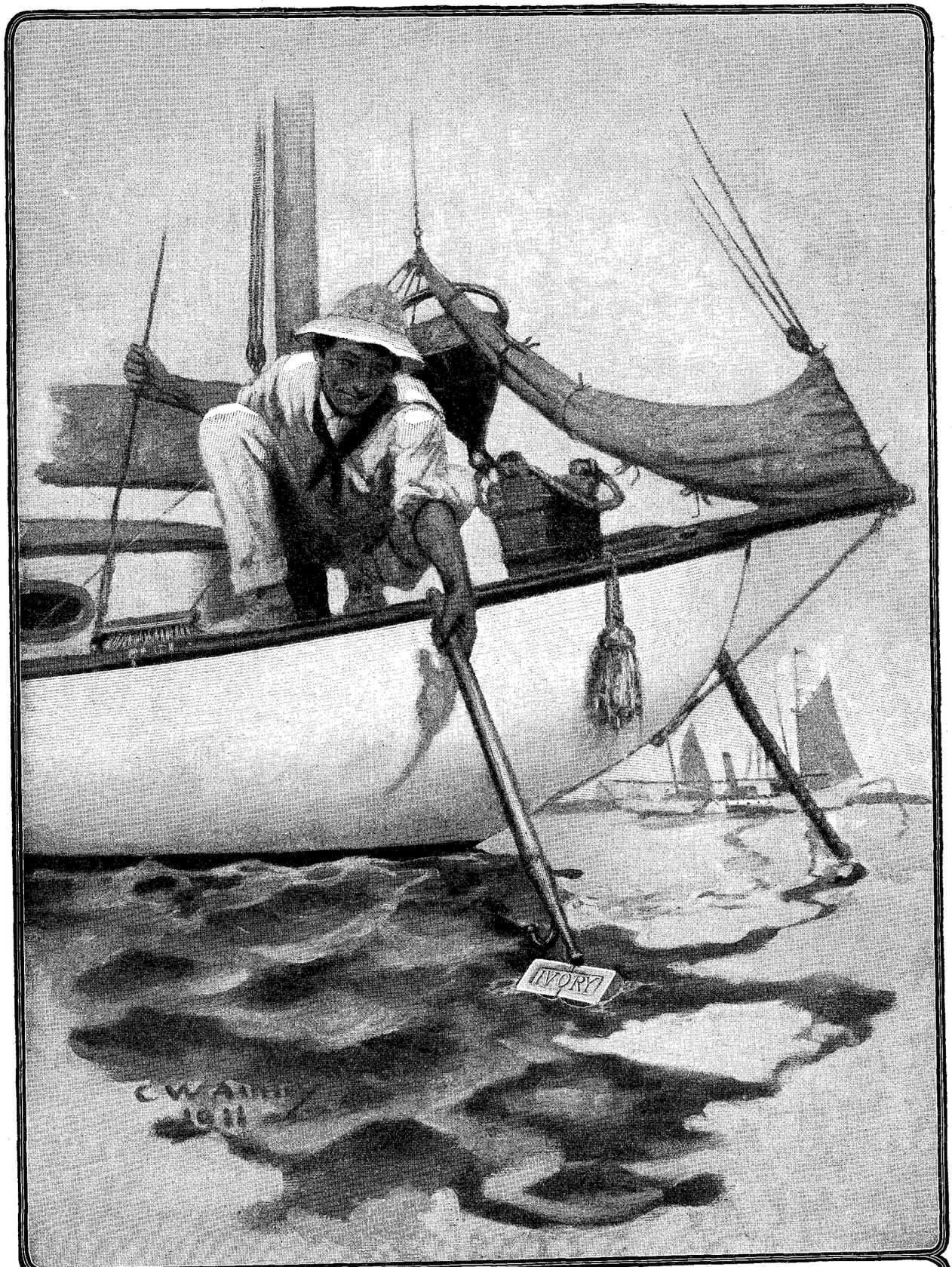

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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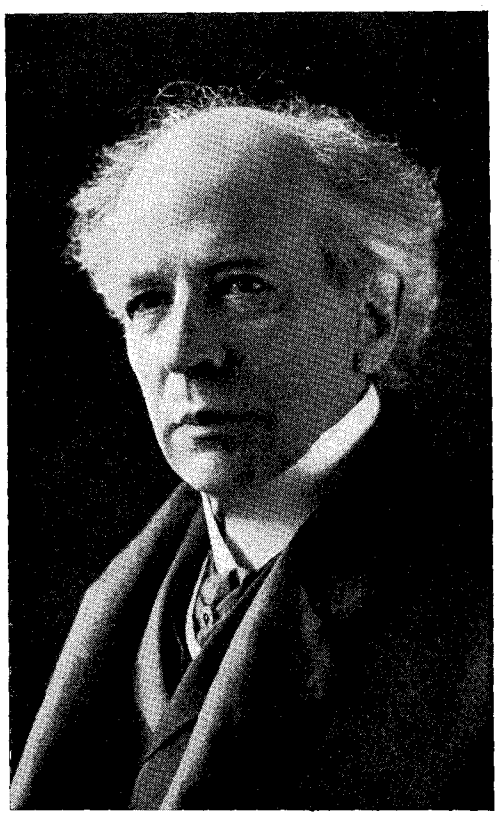
VOL. XLIII., No. 6 NEW YORK, AUGUST 5, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1111

TOPICS OF THE DAY

EFFECTS OF THE RECIPROCITY VICTORY

WHILE THE FINAL passage of the Canadian reciprocity measure in the Senate is widely acclaimed as a famous victory, it seems to be just as widely recognized that no one is likely to reap the fruits thereof until some date well in the future. It took the President just six months to make Congress adopt the agreement, and it now appears that as many more months may perhaps elapse before the determined members of the opposition party at Ottawa permit its enactment by the Canadian Parliament. It is noted, however, that the important wood-pulp and print-paper clause does not depend upon Canadian reciprocal action, but goes into effect at once. Furthermore, this whole battle has been fought, ostensibly, in behalf of the ultimate consumer. Will he find himself possest of a fair share of the fruits of victory when reciprocity shall at last have become a fact? Tho the agreement is denounced by a few editors as "a cheat," and "jug-handled and unreciprocal," and is lauded to the skies by a much greater company as "the most important piece of legislation and the most useful and valuable act of constructive statesmanship" since the resumption of specie payments, most of these same writers admit that the great majority of us will neither be ruined nor made millionaires by the new pact.



IT IS NOW "UP TO" HIM.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will try to swing Canada into line with the reciprocity pact in a special election. If he fails, Mr. Taft's efforts will have gone for nothing.

"The consumer's heart will be warmed by no marked drop in prices"; nor, thinks the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), will the producer "be handed a ticket to the poorhouse because of the competition thus engendered." This accomplishment of the Taft Administration will probably not make living much cheaper, and it will not even "give a sudden impulse to commerce," for, predicts the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), "only a long series of official bulletins extending over a series of years will reveal its workings, and these will affect the average business man so slowly that they will scarcely be realized until study of their aggregate influence, reflected in trade tables, shows that they have been in operation." The Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) agrees that the immediate economic effect will be slight, but it adds:

"The moral effect of its enactment by the American Congress will be far-reaching. A tariff barrier between two neighboring peoples similar as to character and economic and social conditions can not be defended by protectionist doctrine, and is as obviously foolish and injurious as a tariff barrier between New York and Massachusetts, or Illinois and Indiana. . . . . .

"The reciprocity act is not a world-shaking measure. But it is a sane, sound, conservative act of state, and it is a practical challenge of common sense to the fetish-worship of high tariff."

"We need not look for big and immediate results," comments the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) in the same strain. The price of paper, lumber, and a few other major products will be affected; "but as for minor things, it is the dweller along the frontier who will see immediate evidence of the treaty's efficacy." And *The News* looks ahead to the time when "cheap butter, cheap vegetables, and cheap chickens will penetrate so far south as Baltimore." The consumer will find more encouragement, however, from a Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) editorial, which emphasizes the effect Canadian reciprocity will have upon our trade. We quote the final paragraph:

"Of articles now placed on the free list by Canada that country imported $29,769,649 from the United States in the last fiscal year; of articles in the second schedule, the duties on which are materially lowered, Canada imported $20,842,414 in the same time; and of articles in the last described list imports from the United States into Canada were $13,351,823. Thus a very considerable part of our current trade northward is profoundly and favorably affected by the pending agreement; and in so far as our farmers do not share directly in this advantage they will share indirectly

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through the gain to American manufacturing, and the home market for farm produce."

But the prevailing note in editorial comment on the passage of reciprocity, in papers representing all sections of the country and all shades of party opinion, is the hearty acknowledgment that it is a personal triumph for President Taft. And nearly

IT WAS A QUEER TEAM PULLING IN A QUEER WAY, BUT IT GOT THERE ANYWAY.

—Berdanier in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

as universal and ungrudging is the praise accorded to his supporters in the campaign. In the House of Representatives, it will be remembered, the bill was passed by a Democratic majority. In the Senate the measure carried by a vote of 53 to 27, divided thus: affirmative, 32 Democrats and 21 Republicans; negative, 24 Republicans and 3 Democrats. Thus, say many of the papers, the pet project of a Republican President was enacted into law by the assistance of a Democratic majority in one House of Congress and a Democratic minority in the other. For thus rising above the strong temptation to "play politics," "the Democratic party in Congress is entitled to sincere congratulation," emphatically declares the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). And this paper is as outspoken as its Democratic contemporaries in praise of President Taft's frank commendation of the part played by the Democracy—"a refreshing exhibition of the spirit of fairness in politics." The President said in part:

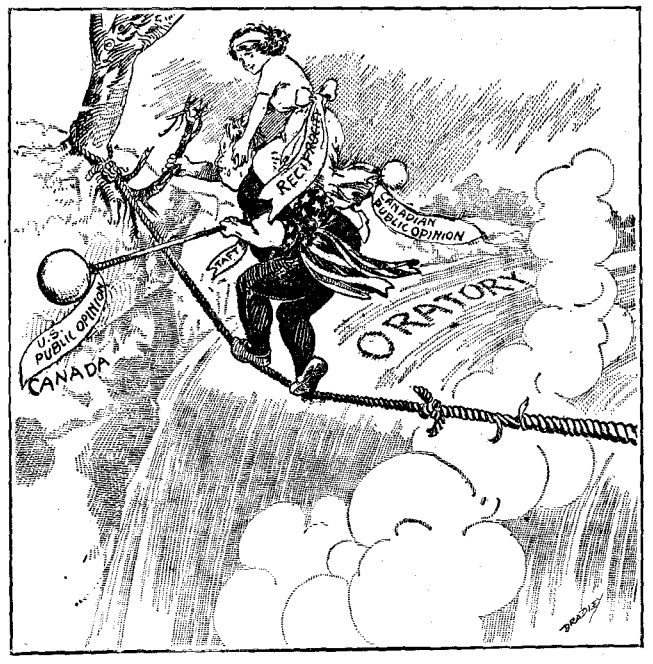
"I should be wanting in straightforward speaking if I did not freely acknowledge the credit that belongs to the Democratic majority in the House and the Democratic minority in the Senate for their consistent support of the measure in an earnest and sincere desire to secure its passage. Without this reciprocity would have been impossible. It would not have been difficult for them to fasten upon the bill amendments affecting the tariff generally in such a way as to embarrass the Executive and to make it doubtful whether he could sign the bill, and yet to claim popular approval for their support of reciprocity in its defeat. In other words, the Democrats did not 'play politics' in the colloquial sense in which those words are used, but they followed the dictates of a higher policy.

"We Republicans who have earnestly sought reciprocity, and some of whose votes were necessary to the passage of the bill, may properly enjoy mutual felicitations on a work well done. To those who opposed the bill, on the ground that it would do harm to the farmers, we can only say that we who have supported the passage of the bill look forward to the test of the actual operation of the reciprocity agreement to disprove their prophecies and to allay their fears."

Looking at the victory from a political standpoint, then, some expect there will be trouble in sharing the spoils between the Republican President and his Democratic coworkers, whose interests, in the main, run counter to each other. The situation is essentially awkward, remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). Mr. Taft "has carried through Congress a measure of the highest importance, and in the Senate he was able to do this only by the support of the Democrats." On the one hand, to quote *The Times*, "the President has literally tried his case before the people, and, by the force of the conviction he has implanted in the public mind, he has won." On the other, notes the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), the Democrats could have "defeated Canadian reciprocity and humiliated and discredited the Republican Administration." But instead they "played big politics, and in doing so have done more to reestablish the Democratic party in the confidence of the country than anything that has been done since 1896, when it began to stumble from the ancient paths." Whether this points to a Democratic victory in 1912 or to the triumphant reelection of Mr. Taft must be left to the judgment and predilections of the observing reader.

In marked contrast with the advantageous position ascribed to the President and to the Democrats, is the humble political rôle now assigned by their critics to those insurgents who opposed reciprocity to the end. "They have come out of the fight," asserts the New York *Tribune*, "shorn of the respect even of their own constituencies and powerless to injure the Administration, out of petty antagonism to which they were willing entirely to reverse the position toward tariff legislation which they occupied last year and two years ago." And the New York *Sun* (Ind.) breaks forth: "The Progressive saints have lost their halos; the congregation of the hypocrites is desolate." Yet the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) would have us remember that—

"It is the spirit of these insurgents that has brought about the present liberalizing tendencies of the country and the reciprocity treaty itself. They are the real pioneers of tariff revision. The deed is often greater than the men, and it is true that the crusade has gone beyond some of the insurgents,



SAFE.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

but their good work in this direction must not be lost sight of in the blunders that some of them are making now. And when this reciprocity business is disposed of these thirteen insurgents will still remain a united, cohesive unit, organized for good

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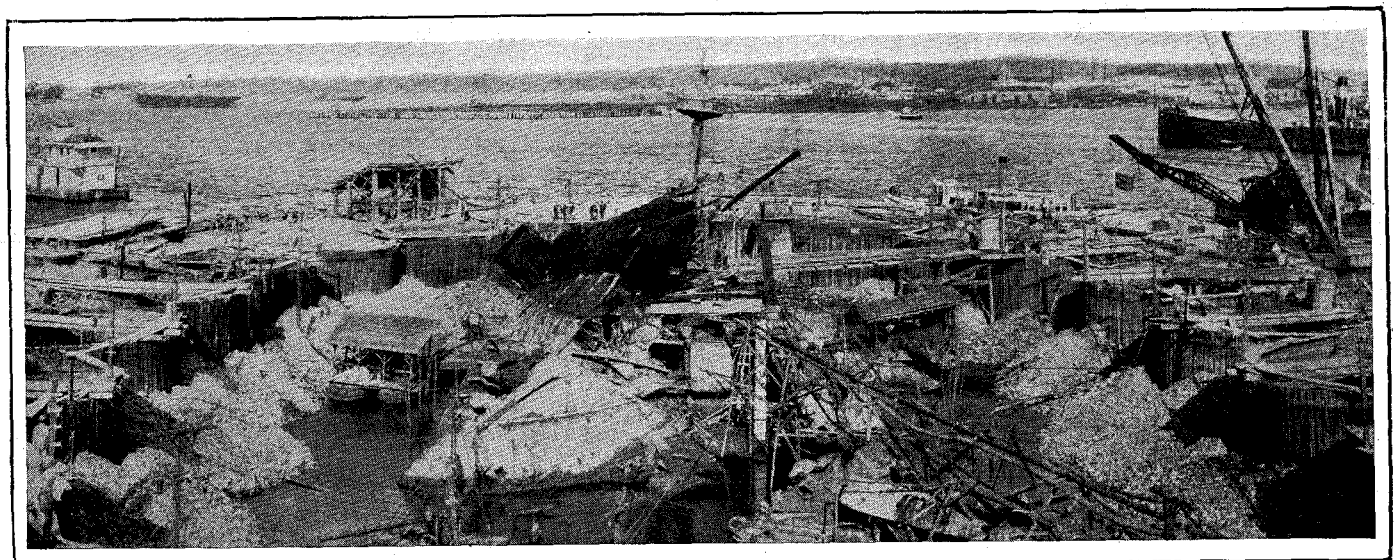

VIEW OF THE BOW, SHOWING DEVASTATING CHARACTER OF THE EXPLOSION.

AFTER SECTION.

RESURRECTION OF THE "MAINE."

works and bound to make trouble for the old faction, and to see their own numbers increase each year. The country still has faith in them in spite of their error of this session."

The insurgents, too, have redeemed themselves, at least partially, in the eyes of some of their severest critics, by taking part in the passage of the La Follette Bill reducing the tariff on wools and woolens. This measure, a compromise offering a slighter reduction of duties than the Underwood Bill, passed by the House and rejected by the Senate, may still meet defeat or modification in the House, or may be vetoed by the President. But the fourteen Republican insurgents have, by voting with the Democrats in favor of this measure, earned the commendation of the New York *World* (Dem.) for having "furthered the honest revision of the tariff to which their party was pledged when in 1909 it passed instead the Payne-Aldrich Act."

The chief features of the agreement passed by our Congress and expected by many to be in force early in 1912, are thus set forth by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.):

"The bill is divided into four schedules—A, B, C, and D. 'A' is the free list, consisting of natural products, foodstuffs, raw materials, like timber and rough lumber; 'B' includes secondary products and manufactures; 'C' consists of a few selected articles peculiarly the products of Canada, on which a special rate is to be made; 'D,' in like manner, includes a small selected list of those articles which the United States produces, and on them, too, there is either a reduction of the existing duty or an equalization of the rate, so that it shall be the same for both countries.

"The free list includes cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and all live animals; potatoes, cabbage, onions and all fresh vegetables, all fresh fruits, poultry and eggs, oysters and fish, cheese, butter and milk, rough timber and certain classifications of lumber not greatly manufactured, wheat, corn, hay, straw, rye, barley and other grains, pulp and paper and many other articles. . . . . .

"Schedule B also includes many articles which are now to be made free. For instance, bacon and hams, salt pork and beef, dried and smoked meats generally, and canned meats are to be free. . . . Rye, the grain, is free, but on rye flour the new duty will be 50 cents a barrel; corn is to be free, but cornmeal is to be taxed, and so on. This schedule contains agricultural and other machinery, cutlery, clocks and watches, automobiles, surgical instruments, wagons, breakfast foods and crackers, and a multitude of articles, ranging from asbestos and vitrified bricks to canoes and printing-inks. The remaining schedules include certain specialties of Canada and this country.

"On the basis of the present trade, the revision affects articles imported into Canada to the value of $47,828,000. The present duty amounts to $7,776,000, and under the new act there will be remitted duties in the sum of $2,560,000. In like manner the revision affects imports into the United States from Canada in the sum of just about $47,000,000, on which the United States at present levies duties aggregating $5,649,000, and under the agreement there will be remitted nearly all the duty, or $4,849,000.

"The tremendous interests at stake may be estimated by considering what sort of customer Canada is and what kind of market it affords. Canada imported during the last fiscal year from all lands merchandise to the value of $385,000,000, as follows: From the United States, $242,000,000; from Great Britain, $95,666,000; France, $10,170,000; Germany, $7,958,000, and the remainder scattered in many markets. The United States bought of Canada goods of the value of only $97,000,000. In ten years Canada's purchases from Great Britain have increased only $50,000,000, in spite of preferential treatment; in the same period its purchases from the United States have increased by $124,000,000, notwithstanding the stiff tariff rates. With the exception of Great Britain alone, Canada is our most valuable customer. Germany buys from the United States goods of the value of $258,000,000. Deduct cotton from the computation, and it is then seen that Germany buys only $120,000,000 worth, while Canada takes goods valued at $231,000,000. Canada's 7,500,000 people buy from the United States twice as much in value as Great Britain exports to the 300,000,000 of her vast Indian Empire."

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SOUTHERN VETERANS AT THE GRAVES OF THEIR COMRADES.

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THE ORATOR OF THE DAY.

CIVIL AND UNCIVIL WAR ECHOES

THE BELIEF of many newspaper editors that sectional differences are only buried to be dug up again seems to be borne out by the spectacle of the Blue and the Gray mingling in friendly fashion on the battlefield of Bull Run, while in the same week Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, exhume Civil War skeletons in the United States Senate. Senator Williams has a bill which calls for a maximum of $125,000 to build a monument in the Vicksburg National Military Park which shall be "commemorative of the courage and constancy of the Confederate Navy." Senator Heyburn and others object. A Federal memorial of the same character, and costing $200,000, is near completion at the same place, and Mr. Williams thinks that fitting recognition of the Gray should likewise be made. His bill has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Military Affairs and recommended by the Secretary of War, and of it he said in the Senate:

"There is a movement on foot to have a great national reunion of the Blue and the Gray at the semicentennial of the surrender of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, 1913, and Major Rigby, chairman of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, has made the request, which has been put in the form of a bill, so that the Union memorial having been virtually completed, the Confederate memorial may be completed at the same time. I think it would be a nice thing to be able to have this memorial finished and have everything ready for this great reunion of the gallant men upon both sides who will fraternize with one another upon this great semicentennial occasion."

SENATOR W. B. HEYBURN.

Who opposes the expenditure of national funds to commemorate former foes.

This immediately drew the fire of Senator Heyburn, who has often been charged with "waving the bloody shirt." He replied:

"I do not understand, I am incapable of understanding, how a man loyal in his heart to this country can remain silent while it is proposed to build at the expense of the Government of the United States a monument commemorating the services of those who tried to destroy the country. If it were a monument to them personally, and did not involve in express terms the acts of attempted destruction of the country, it might be subject to such a construction as would make it tolerable. But to recite in an act of the Congress of the United States that the public treasury should be called upon to pay for the erection of a monument commemorating the acts of attempted destruction, is intolerable."

Directing his remarks to Senator Heyburn, Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, said:

"The war is over. Time has pulled down the forts and healed the wounds. The men who wore the gray delight to honor the men who wore the blue, but they do not delight to honor the men who never smelled powder, and who stand here and unlimber the batteries of bitterness."

We find some Northern papers favoring the monument, and Southern papers opposing it. Thus the Roanoke (Va.) *Times* asserts that "no such appropriation should be made, and no such monument should be built by the Government," because "if we Southern people want a monument to the Confederate Navy, we should go down in our pockets and build it ourselves." The Buffalo *News* does not agree, for it says that if the Federal Government collects some $40,000,000 yearly from the South to pay Federal pensions, "reciprocity" is in order.

"At the very time that the veterans of both sides are fraternizing upon the field of Bull Run," observes the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press*, "Senator Heyburn is 'hee-hawing' imprecations on the Southern cause," and "kicks and snorts as if he were an army mule who had gone through from Manassas to Appomattox"; but such papers as the New York *Times*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, and *Evening Post*, and the Detroit *Journal*, declare that there is no possible justification or excuse for the bill. That the "seriously urged proposal" should receive notice, observes the Boston *Herald*, advertises Uncle Sam as an "easy mark"; while the Providence *Tribune* asserts that "the intemperance of Senator Heyburn's protest" is "calculated almost to persuade sensible persons to favor it."

Speaking of the evidences of peace and good-fellowship at the Bull Run celebration, the Birmingham *Age-Herald* is glad "there was no Heyburn there." And a paper from the other side of the line, the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, feels that "the chasm between the North and the South disappeared when the veterans stretched their hands across Bull Run's old battle line." President Taft addrest the heroes of the war on the subject of intersectional as well as international peace. Of the latter he said:

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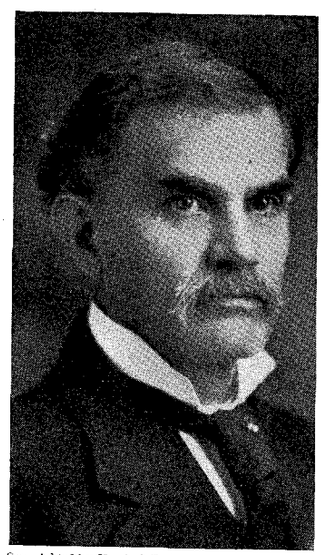
CONFEDERATE AND UNION VETERANS CLASPING HANDS ON THE FIELD OF BULL RUN.

"I look to you veterans of the Civil War to aid in the movement for peace. I am glad to announce here to-day that as England has agreed to enter into an arbitration treaty with the United States, France has signified her willingness to enter into the same treaty. Both treaties will be signed within ten days, and I expect to be able to announce within a few days that three other nations have entered into the agreement. This news I bring to the veterans of a real war, because I know they will most appreciate permanent peace."

RESCUING ALASKA

WHEN SECRETARY SEWARD bought Alaska he had no idea, as far as we can find, of the trouble he was acquiring for future Government officials. Every act in connection with our Arctic Territory seems to be denounced as a crime, and every official who signs an Alaskan document becomes a traitor. If land is withheld from entry, the people of Alaska are furious, if it is opened for entry, our conservationists rage. The latest burst of indignation exploded last week, when the President denounced the "bitterness and venom" of his enemies, and Mr. Pinchot came back with some acrid reflections on Mr. Taft, while Colonel Roosevelt devoted an article in *The Outlook* to showing the general incompetency of Congress and the Administration in their handling of Alaskan matters. President Taft is not a rogue, says the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.), in commenting on the Controller Bay affair, but he "permits himself to be influenced by rogues," and in short "is a thoroughly honest, but a very weak man." Mr. Pinchot also says rather bitingly of the President who relieved him of his office as Chief Forester:



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SENATOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,

Who advocates the erection by the Government of a memorial to the Confederate Navy at Vicksburg.

"It is unfortunate that the friends of conservation, in their efforts to bring about the development of Alaska for the benefit of the people, are continually obliged to expend their strength against the men who ought to be protectors of the people's property. It looks to me like unnecessary duplication of work—when we must first fight the policemen before we can get a chance to stop the looting."

This is Mr. Pinchot's comment on the President's explanation of the Controller Bay matter. The President, in his special message to the Senate, says that the grant of land on Controller Bay was made publicly, not secretly, as charged; and that only a small part of the water-front was given up, with plenty of room for others to occupy. He shows that the Navy Department, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the General Land Office were all consulted, and reveals the fact that no railroad having its terminal there can reach deep water without building a trestle across miles of mud flats, under a permit from the War Department, revocable at any time. Moreover, for every half-mile of water-front opened to entry, the Government reserves, under the law, a quarter-mile adjacent, thus effectually forestalling any attempt at monopolization. The charge that the President was wrongly influenced in this grant, as shown in the famous "Dick-to-Dick" postscript, is denounced as a "wicked fabrication," and the postscript is declared a forgery. Says the President:

"Stronger evidence of the falsity and maliciously slanderous character of the alleged postscript could not be had. Its only significance is the light it throws on the bitterness and venom of some of those who take active part in every discussion of Alaskan issues. The intensity of their desire to besmirch all who invest in that district, and all who are officially connected with its administration, operates upon the minds of weak or depraved human instruments and prompts the fabrication of such false testimony as this postscript. I dislike to dwell upon this feature of the case, but it is so full of a lesson that ought to be taken to the heart of every patriotic citizen that I can not pass it over in silence."

Ex-President Roosevelt, however, maintains in *The Outlook* that in such an important harbor as Controller Bay—

"It was the imperative duty of the Government service to keep this outlet free and not to dispose of it to any individual or individuals. The Government should have held this land in perpetuity, permitting its use by any individual or corporation only under conditions that would subserve the general public interest."

Collier's Weekly, one of our leading champions of conservation, believes that "a Government railroad is the only solution for the situation in Alaska," and Daniel Guggenheim has hinted the same thing.

The Boston *Transcript* would solve the problem by creating a commission "to investigate all these questions of Alaska, bring them into the light, sift them down, and give us the facts." Then, it fondly hopes, "we shall not be annoyed with sensational stories, charges, recriminations, and all that." Some such need also seems to be felt by the Seattle *Post-*

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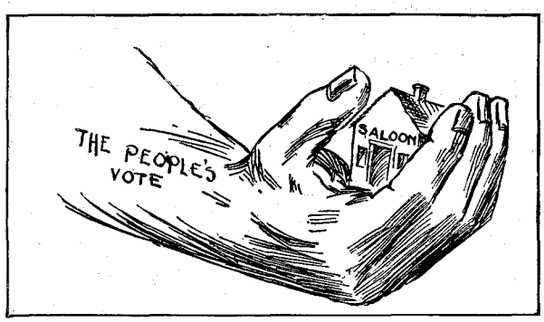

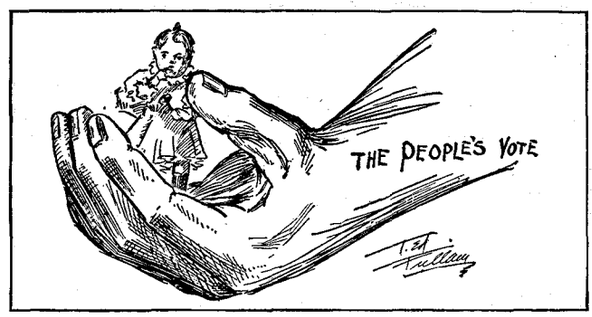

MR. VOTER, WHICH ONE WILL YOU CRUSH? —Fullam in the Portland *Press*.

A PROHIBITION ARGUMENT IN THE MAINE CAMPAIGN.

Intelligencer, which thinks our Alaskan troubles are due to lack of knowledge. It remarks:

"Ignorance of Alaska is one of the most impressive facts in the history of the day. Men from the East will visit Nome or Valdez, or scoot along the edges of Alaska's long coast line, or rush up through the Inside Passage and back again, and will then proceed to write marvelous tales of the great country they have seen, and in lurid lines will tell how Alaska is being plundered by corporations and otherwise outraged. What do they know, what could they know, of Alaska? Nothing.

"And yet, by some strange play of the fates, for years these irresponsible scribblers, by repeated misrepresentations, have actually dictated the governmental policies applied to the sturdy and thrifty Americans who have gone into a raw but rich country with the hope of playing some part in its development. It is a crime against the intelligence of the American people, a crime against Alaska and Alaskans, and it is time to put an end to it.

"The Controller Bay fabrication is precisely in point. Under the organic act which gave Alaska the poor semblance of popular government it has enjoyed from the beginning it is utterly impossible for any corporation or any combination of corporations, it is impossible for any combination of any kind, to monopolize the coast line of Alaska, for with a genius of foresight rarely excelled in constructive statesmanship alternate areas of land along the entire coast lines of Alaska are reserved in perpetuity, and hence to suggest monopolization in connection with any part of the coast of Alaska is an unforgivable absurdity."

TWO PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS

WHILE TEXAS has just ended a prohibition campaign by deciding narrowly to stay "wet," Maine is in the thick of a campaign to decide if it will remain "dry." The Maine vote is still more than a month distant, but the fight is already on, and readers of editorials in New England papers and of Maine correspondence in New York and Philadelphia dailies, are given the impression that the old law is expected to stay.

In Texas only a bare majority of some 5,000 votes out of a total of 475,000 keeps a prohibition amendment out of the constitution. So while one side wins, the other hopes for victory next time. Rash predictions from anti-prohibitionist editors and leaders, of a landslide of 100,000, or even 200,000 votes against prohibition "make their actual majority seem painfully inadequate," notes the New York *Tribune*. To other editorial writers, the narrowness of the margin indicates the surprizing strength of the "drys," their present power in Texas politics, and their surely-coming victory in the near future. And even as things are, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Texas is only "near-wet," a point which another Philadelphia paper, *The Public Ledger*, proceeds to explain:

"Texas has 245 organized counties, of which 162, including most of those most densely populated, are already 'dry' under the existing local-option laws. The exceptions are the six counties in which the large cities are situated. Two-thirds of the present population now live in dry counties. The shipment of liquor into dry counties is guarded by strict laws, and even express companies are forbidden, under severe penalties, to carry intra-State shipments of liquor into dry counties."

The heavy "dry" vote in the Lone-Star State, on July 22, is characterized by several observers as a serious blow to the political power of Senator Bailey and Governor Colquitt, whose machine is said to be tied up with the liquor interests. Indeed, the Indianapolis *News* hears that "many men voted for the 'drys,' not because they believed in prohibition, but because they desired to strike at Bailey."

Tho several cities in Alabama have recently gone back to license, and tho there is much talk of dissatisfaction with prohibition in Georgia cities, the close vote in Texas persuades the New York *Evening Post* "that the South of to-day wants prohibition." Or, as the Cleveland *Leader* puts it:

"When Texas comes within an extremely narrow margin of voting for State prohibition it is quite clear that the saloon interests have been overstating the facts in talking about the recession of the wave of anti-liquor legislation."

The red-hot campaigning which characterized the progress of the Texas contest up till the closing of the polls on election day seems likely to be duplicated in the colder climate of Maine. The one great argument for annulment of the prohibition clause is the admittedly lax enforcement in the cities. Prohibitionists, on the other hand, have so long been pointing with pride to "the great Prohibition State of Maine," that they are not going to lose her without a mighty struggle. Even if this article is taken out of the constitution, the New York *Evening Post* points out, it "will not necessarily mean repeal of the statutory provisions against the traffic, but it would certainly indicate a change in public sentiment that would put them in peril."

As in similar campaigns in other States, women and children are being enlisted by the prohibition workers, and appeals are being made through social, fraternal, and religious organizations. The Maine Sunday School Association adopted the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"*Resolved*, That any person who votes or in any way influences others to vote, directly or indirectly, to so amend our constitution as to admit of a license of the liquor traffic, high or low, local or Statewide, is equally guilty of giving his neighbor drink and putting the bottle to him as the rum-seller, and the wo of the prophet of God is upon him."

A prominent feature of the campaign is an appeal, evidently initiated by the International Prohibition Federation, of hundreds of prominent scientists and publicists of all nationalities to the people of Maine "to prevent the reintroduction of the license system in the State where Prohibition had its birth."

The situation with regard to prohibition and the two "old parties" in the State is thus summed up by the New York *Commercial*:

"Back in 1884 under a joint resolution adopted by both branches of the legislature the voters of Maine put into the

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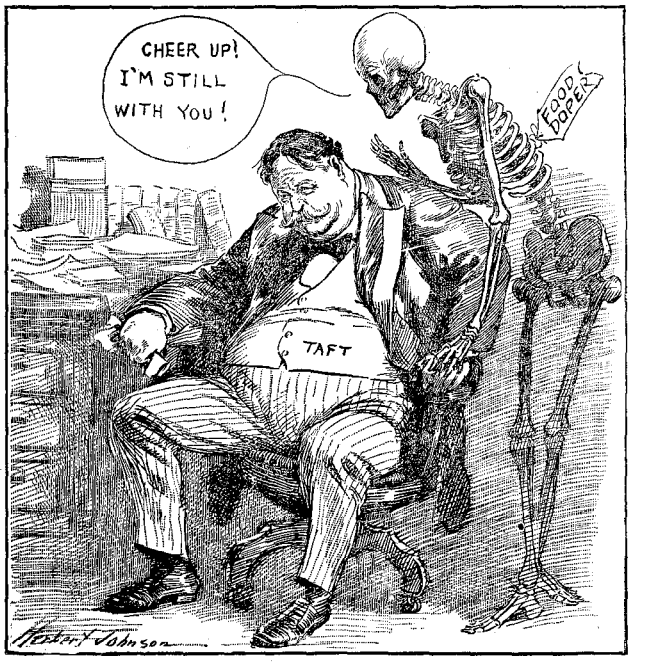
BUMBLEBEES.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



NOT ENTIRELY DESERTED.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

FRIENDS THAT STICK.

constitution an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors—that is, they took away from the legislature the power to authorize the sale of such liquors under a license or any other law; thereafter any enactment by the legislature not embodying the 'principle' of prohibition would be unconstitutional, null, and void. The Republican party was sponsor for this action and for twenty-seven years, during which the prohibitory laws were enforced only spasmodically or in spots, that party backed up the amendment and the laws, but only to witness both growing in unpopularity and itself losing numerical strength —until in the election of 1910 it was 'snowed under' by the Democracy, largely on this prohibition issue. The Democratic legislature of 1911 adopted a joint resolution resubmitting to the people the question of retaining the prohibition amendment in the constitution or repealing it; the Democratic Governor signed the resolution; and the popular election on the issue will be held Monday, September 11.

"Now, if the electorate of Maine on that date decides to retain the prohibition amendment in the constitution, the situation there as to the sale of liquor will continue as now; if they repeal the amendment, the present or any future legislature will be left free to enact any sort of a law regulating the liquor traffic that they may see fit—but until the present laws are repealed the sale of liquor in Maine will be prohibited, just as now."

RELIEF FOR INLAND CITIES

THE PEOPLE of Western inland cities, in a region where city rivalry is keen, have been vexed for many years by the thought that the Coast towns were being built up at their expense, by large discrimination in freight rates. How could they prosper when the railroads were keeping them at a continual disadvantage, they asked. Their grievances were aired in the local papers, and inspired indignant articles in the magazines that make a specialty of righting wrongs. Their lot was pictured in dark colors. Sometimes, it seems, a shipper would have to pay $500 a car for the transportation of freight to his own city when that same carload would "be carried from the same point of origin through his city to a point 500 miles beyond for $300." These are the words of Mr. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has just decided that the discriminatory rates must be modified. The Commission decides, as one paper puts it, that "long-haul traffic must not be built up by charging some of the cost against the short haul."

But it must not be supposed that the railroads were without excuse, or were inspired by some strange partiality for seaports. On the seaboard the roads have to meet the ruinous competition of every kind of craft that floats, and it appears from accounts in the press that their plan to meet this was to lower rates on the Coast and raise them in the inland towns. Therefore, when this ruling comes to reduce rates on commodities embraced in the long- and short-haul clause, says a press account, a vigorous protest goes up—which may result in an appeal to the Commerce Court, and may be to the Supreme Court. An estimate of 20 per cent. temporary loss to the roads has been made, but it is pointed out that business will grow in proportion to the reduction. The Commission thinks, however, that the roads must bow to the inevitable, because they will "soon meet with competition by water lines more intense than any they have heretofore suffered, for within three years another route, one more important, searching, and determinative in its effect than any other, will be opened, a route all water by way of the Panama Canal."

The Commission does not wipe out the discrimination, as unsparing critics of the railroads would demand, but they temper justice with mercy and let the roads charge a higher rate to inland towns on freight originating in the eastern half of the country, the discrimination rising, from 7 per cent. on freight from the Mississippi River region to 25 per cent. on freight from the Atlantic Coast States, thus recognizing the competition of the water routes.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* explains the situation thus:

"How the decision just rendered requiring a readjustment of rates, to take effect some months hence, will work out in practise can only be determined by trial. . . . There were complaints of long standing before the law was amended, based upon claims of unjust discrimination in charging upon westward moving freight to intermountain points, such as Spokane, Salt Lake and Reno, higher rates than those to the Pacific Coast, if the traffic originated anywhere east of the Missouri River. The general rule may be said to have been to charge for transportation from the East to Spokane, for instance, a rate equal to that to Seattle and the local rate back to Spokane.

"This, on the face of it, looks like a serious discrimination against the interior points and in favor of the Coast cities. It practically prevents these interior places from becoming distribu-

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ting points for adjacent territory along the railroad lines, in favor of those farther east or on the Pacific Coast, like St. Paul and Seattle—still confining the illustration for the sake of brevity to the Spokane case and the northern railroad lines. The same principle applies to the cases on lines further south, the Central Pacific, Atchison, Southern Pacific, etc. The plea of the transcontinental roads in justification of the higher charge for the short haul is the competition of water transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. If it costs so much less to carry commodities by water that in spite of the greater time required they will go that way rather than by rail, the roads must meet the competition in rates or lose their transcontinental traffic, or the bulk of it. That is not desirable for the intermediate points, for, if virtually no revenue at all could be derived from traffic to the Coast, the charges to other places along the lines would have to be still higher. The Commission grants that this water competition does exist and is effective, and that it justifies a lower charge for the through traffic to the Coast than for the shorter haul to places on the way."

And the New York *Tribune* concludes:

"The decision merely does away with the arbitrary application of the principle that a higher rate for a short than a long haul is sometimes justified. It is important to these Western communities and will be to others where arbitrary rates are made upon the 'basing point' principle, because freight rates have prevented the commercial development of many of them. A city might become the jobbing or manufacturing center of its neighborhood except for the fact that another place more favored in the matter of freight rates can lay down commodities in a village a few miles from the first city as cheaply as the first city can. The conditions under which many of the small and ambitious cities in the new part of the country have labored seem harsh and unjustifiable. Discriminations between individual shippers the law has stamped out, but discriminations between localities still exist. These the railroads themselves have tended to correct, but the law as it is being applied by the Interstate Commerce Commission will expedite the process."

FOR CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY

THE SPECTACLE of the Republican United States Senate outdoing the Democratic House of Representatives in progressive legislation was presented, as some editorial observers remark, when the Senate "lifted" a preelection publicity bill that had already been passed by the lower body and made it far more drastic by amendments. The bill grows out of a popular demand that legislation be enacted to prevent the expenditure of enormous sums of money in elections, and is attributed in the present case to a desire on the part of the Senate to discountenance such political activity as has been attributed to the friends of Lorimer. "No grounds exist for supposing that the House will refuse to concur in the Senate amendment to the Campaign Publicity Bill," is the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); but the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) asserts that "the bill will probably be the subject of prolonged conferences between the two Houses." Here are some of the provisions in it:

"No candidate for the Senate or House shall spend in the election more than a sum equal to 10 cents for each voter in his district or State.

"No Senatorial candidate shall spend a total of more than $10,000 in the primary and general election, and no candidate for the House shall spend more than $5,000.

"Publicity must be given to all primary campaign contributions and expenditures.

"All general election expenses must be made public before the election, beginning fifteen days before election, and making publication each six days until election.

"All promises of political jobs must be made public. The bill further makes it illegal to promise political places in order to procure election support, or to aid in influencing the election of any member of a State legislature."

Senator Reed, of Missouri, offered the amendment limiting the amount that Senators and Congressmen might spend, and in advocating the same scored Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, for having spent $107,000 in his campaign. A seeming paradox was presented when seven Senators—Bacon, of Georgia, Bailey, of Texas, Bankhead, of Alabama, Bryan, of Florida, Johnson, of Alabama, Overman, of North Carolina, and Taylor, of Tennessee—voted against the amendments; but these votes were so recorded because the Southern Senators denied the supervision of Congress over primaries. The Reed amendment is the one most discust in the press, and of its probable effect *The Evening Post* says that it may still be possible for a Lorimer to make his way into the Senate, but that "the way of the devil can be made harder." The restriction of the amount to be spent, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "shows that the leaven of the Lorimer investigations is working," and it observes that "a lowered cost of living would be nowhere more welcome than in State and national politics." The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) questions the sincerity of the Senate, however, and doubts the fairness of creating "Ten-thousand-dollar" Senators and "Five-thousand-dollar" Congressmen.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE House of Lords reached the entirely sensible conclusion that it is better to be dehorned than abolished.—*Kansas City Star.*

WHEN one looks at Congress, the impression forms that the ship of state would do better with more steam and fewer rudders.—*Life.*

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE offers convincing proof that the insurgent opposition to the Reciprocity bill was blown up from the inside.—*New York World.*

A SOUTH CAROLINA newspaper refers to the colonel as "the dowager President." South Carolina had better be careful or it will be wiped off the map.—*Cle eland Leader.*

NO wonder Governor and United States Senator-elect Hoke Smith wants to hold on to his Georgia job a while longer. This is watermelon time down in Georgia.—*New York World.*

JUST as we are getting a little quiet satisfaction over the reciprocity agreement we come face to face with this sign in the post-office:
"Parcels post. Foreign matter only."—*New York World.*

IT is said that a citizen of New Jersey was stung almost to death by mosquitoes last week. It behooves Governor Wilson to stay at home and protect the citizens of his State.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

WE can hardly say that patriotism is dead when Congress sits there nearly all summer while a thousand Chautauquas, with $1,000 bills in their hands, are calling to the more prominent members.—*Chicago News.*

THE action of 6,000 Sunday-school workers carrying Bibles in procession through the streets of San Francisco, was probably intended to familiarize many of the inhabitants with the appearance of a book they had never seen before.—*Sacramento Bee.*

THERE is a lot of pure food for thought in the Wiley case.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE reactionary Senators do not object to direct elections. It is the direct defeat that they fear.—*Philadelphia North American.*

NEW YORK has established a free clinic for the treatment of mental diseases. It certainly has been needed.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

The West will be nice and clean after the next election. Both the Conservatives and Liberals are arranging to sweep it.—*Vancouver Province.*

AMONG the Haitian officers mixt in the present revolution is General Prudent. One would think he would get aboard an American gunboat.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

THE Peruvian Parliament ended a session with a shooting affray in which three were killed and several injured; yet some complain of waning interest in public affairs.—*Toronto Globe.*

MR. BRYAN has put thirteen questions to some ten or a dozen Democratic Presidential aspirants. It might be appropriate to respond by putting sixteen to one.—*Providence Journal.*

MR. BRYAN, before seriously pushing his suggestion of Hoke Smith for President, should have the Georgian's assurances that he will resign the office of Governor and Senator.—*Knoxville Sentinel.*

A FORMER member of the Massachusetts Legislature is under arrest in San Francisco for robbing two blind beggars. Most legislators, however, are not so bad as this.—*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

SENATOR GORE, Oklahoma's blind statesman, recently visited Niagara Falls, and was much imprest with the roar of the cataract. It was easily distinguishable from the roar of the Senate by its depth and profundity.—*Kansas City Journal.*

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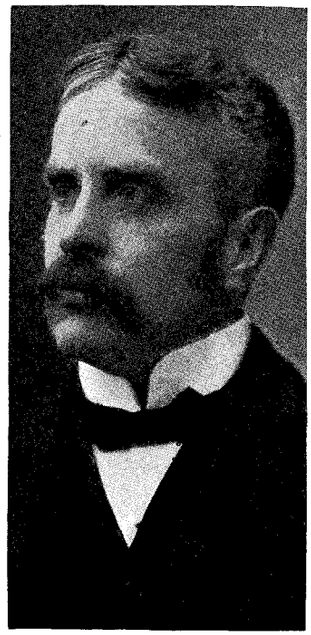
FOREIGN COMMENT

RECIPROCITY DISPUTES IN CANADA

AS THE RECIPROCITY tangle clears in Washington, it becomes more complicated at Ottawa. Canada has been waiting months for our decision, now we must wait for hers. The Conservative forces, say advices from Ottawa, are so determined in their opposition that Premier Laurier has decided to appeal to the Dominion and stake all on a general election in the early fall, hoping to sweep the country, "reports from all parts indicating a growing demand for the enactment of the reciprocity measure." But the feeling is far from unanimous. The Western Canadian farmers want free trade with the United States in manufactured goods as well as in food products, the manufacturers of Eastern Canada want American manufactures barred out, while a third section of the people would have reciprocity in manufactured goods only. And a numerous body of people in Ontario repudiate the measure lock, stock, and barrel, boldly proclaiming that it means annexation to the United States. Meanwhile the acceptance of Mr. Taft's tariff treaty by the Senate is gleefully hailed by the Government organs. The Montreal *Herald* thus comments upon the fact that reciprocity has become an actuality "as far as the United States can make it so":



MR. R. L. BORDEN,
Conservative leader of the Canadian Opposition, whom his party expects to return as Premier and kick the reciprocity treaty into the street.

"It remains for the representatives of the Canadian people alone to bring into force a condition which has for more than a generation been vainly sought for by Canadians for the expansion of their trade in its most natural markets and the full exploitation of their commanding position as purveyors of certain natural products to the entire continent.

"The accomplishment of this legislation in the United States is a thing which few would have thought possible a year ago. The constitution of that nation is notoriously opposed to the facilitating of diplomatic arrangements. The protective spirit has been so universal and so intense throughout the country that tariff revision has been an idle dream until a few months ago. The idea that Canada could be frozen into submission to American acquisitive designs has obtained a firm hold on the people of the States, and kept them reluctant to make overtures for more friendly relations. All these and many other obstacles have been overcome by the strategy of President Taft. . . . . .

"The agreement which the United States has adopted opens the market of that country to all of the important natural products of Canada, at a time when the United States is just developing a consumption demand in excess of its own supplies. It opens that market, moreover, to Canada alone."

Speaking in favor of a measure which the United States has adopted and which must prove "a boon to Canadian farmers," the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* (Liberal) scores the Conservatives for their policy of stubborn obstruction and exhorts the Government not to postpone it "at the dictation of an opposition."

The opposition, says *The Advertiser*, are straining every nerve with the hope at the coming general election of winning at the polls, putting Mr. Borden in power and kicking the Reciprocity Bill out into the street. The address made to the Ottawa legislature by the farmers of Western Canada is quoted by the Winnipeg *Tribune* (Ind.) with approval. These tillers of the soil state their views as follows:

"We are asking for reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States. . . . We realize that it is upon the markets of the world, where there is free competition for all, that the prices of our products are fixt, and that to a large extent the export prices fix the prices for home consumption, while when we wish to purchase anything we have to do so in the restricted area decided on by the combines and trusts which have sprung up as the result of our protective tariff. We realize further that the tariff is used largely to enable mergers to be floated and to bring the water into these mergers upon which we, as consumers, have to pay the dividends."

Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader of the Opposition, when he went West, says *The Tribune*, "was besieged at every farming center with memorials like the above." In his annual address to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto Mr. W. C. Phillips, the retiring president, remarked, according to the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Liberal):

"This association as a whole has stated its opposition to reciprocity with the United States in a memorial to the Government, in which the reasons for disagreement with the Government's policy were set forth clearly and unequivocally. But as manufacturers, dependent for ourselves and the men in our employ upon the prosperity of Canada, we can not but express our strong opposition to any course which is likely to shake that prosperity.

"The reciprocity negotiations were carried on without adequate data or adequate expert advice. Those who were most intimately affected were not taken into consideration by the Canadian representatives. I believe that in the interests of Canada no fiscal change should be made except after a thorough investigation, at which those affected are given an opportunity of stating their position. The reciprocity agreement sins against this elementary principle of justice. Those interested were not heard."

The Toronto *News* (Ind.) pronounces the Government's new fiscal policy to be "unpatriotic and unwise" and adds:

"The adoption of reciprocity by Congress furnishes Parliament with one more excellent reason for rejecting the agreement. . . . . .

"Already the reciprocity proposal has stopt the investment of United States capital in Canadian branch factories. Up to the time when Mr. Fielding made his unfortunate journey to Washington United States manufacturers had spent $300,000,000 in the establishment of subsidiary plants on this side of the Great Lakes. Their purpose was to get our raw materials, to escape the Canadian tariff, and to have free course in the markets of the Dominion. In the prospect of British tariff reform and Imperial preferences they foresaw the day when the products of their Canadian mills would enjoy especial advantages in British markets."

The French organ of Montreal, the *Patrie* (Anti-Reciprocity), acutely remarks:

"It is possible that the decision made by the American Senate will force the Canadian Government to precipitate a solution of the problem. . . . As for the popular sentiment about reciprocity, it is not necessarily the same in both countries. In the United States the people are clamoring for the lowering of the tariff, and the tariff will certainly be lowered, whether the treaty of reciprocity triumph or die. In Canada our tariff is necessary for the promotion of our industries and the conservation of our natural resources. The hope of lowering the cost of living may seduce us from the path of safety, but the American tariff is bound, in any case, to be lowered, and the American market will then be opened to us. Why then should we purchase by the sacrifice of important concessions, that which would surely come to us without our making any return?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NEED OF AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE

A STRIKING and bold proposal is made by Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). So far, he asserts, the Tribunal of The Hague has had nothing but a sentimental authority. It can recommend, but not command. The members discuss disarmament but can not enforce it, and like any other tribunal it needs a police—a supreme and paramount means of coercion and compulsion. The Admiral thinks that great progress has

TAFT (Agent of the Arbitration Company, to Kaiser Wilhelm)—"You'd better put your name in the list of our international police. It doesn't really mean anything."
—*Jugend* (Munich).

already been made toward bloodless litigation, and "the reference to The Hague of very thorny disputes is unattended by the loss of national dignity." But yet the tribunal has no real power, he declares:

"Wherein does the real power of a court reside? In the justice and wisdom of its findings? Not at all. The disappointed plaintiff, or the defendant cast in heavy damages, has no holy respect for either judge, jury, or statute.

> No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
> With good opinion of the law.

"None the less, having lost his case, he conforms to the orders of the court without delay, because he knows that back of the court is the police of the town, or city, or county, or State, supported, if need be, by the nation's entire Army and Navy. Resistance is futile. He may loathe the whole judicial scheme and machinery, but he fears the strong hand that sustains them and makes obedience to them imperative. Herein is The Hague's weak point: it lacks the means to enforce its decrees. Consequently it is but a court of arbitration pure and simple, pronouncing its verdict on the subject at issue only when the two litigants agree in advance to abide by that verdict. It is not yet a court to which one nation may apply for justice against another nation. International law has not attained the development and authority of statute and common law. Until it does, the peoples of the earth are going to see that their fleets are powerful and their armies equipped with the latest things in rifles and aeroplanes. Up to the present moment war has been almost the normal state, and when not actually engaged in hostilities the nations have been whetting their tomahawks and casting jealous and angry eyes on their neighbors across the border. Naturally they find it very difficult to abandon the practise, horrid tho it be."

The way to give "real power" to The Hague he outlines as follows:

"Suppose some strong Government whose motives are above suspicion, which has nothing to gain by the new order of things, after recognizing existing boundaries on the principle of *uti possidetis*, and likewise recognizing the right of every country to regulate its affairs in its own fashion within those boundaries, were to invite the other strong nations to unite in threatening to intervene jointly on the side of any Government which agreed to submit international differences to The Hague should hostilities become imminent, and against the other refusing so to submit its case? The Hague tribunal would then become a real court, with a visible and overwhelming police to compel acceptance of its judgments even against a party *in absentia*. The matter in question would be adjudicated on its merits, even if one party obstinately refused to appear in court, and the decision would stand."

He narrows down this proposal to a specific compact between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, and proposes that—

"The United States and Great Britain unite in announcing that they would exert their joint power to prevent warfare, even to the point of taking active sides with any nation which had exprest a willingness, and against the nation which had refused, to submit to arbitration any serious difference arising between the two and not settled by diplomatic methods; the latter preferring the 'arbitrament of war,' a specious phrase, for war settles nothing but military superiority, and that only for the time being. Might prevails, whether right or wrong, but mankind, being more keenly interested in the victory of right than in the victory of might, will sooner or later cease to regard war as in any sense a rational composer of international quarrels."

IMPOSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH JAPAN

IT IS A GREAT RELIEF to the British, as evidenced in the tone of their press comment, to be freed of the possible obligation to take sides against us in the event of a Japanese-American war. The revision of their treaty of alliance with Japan provides against this, as we noted last week, by stipulating that neither Power need go to war with a Power with which it has a general arbitration treaty. Our general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, therefore, makes the British-Japanese alliance null and void so far as we are concerned. This assures permanent peace between Japan and America, in the expectation of editorial observers, for Japan, with its small Navy, would scarcely try conclusions with ours. And indeed, says a Japanese writer who has studied the situation in both countries, the good

HOW THE PRUSSIAN HEDGEHOG RECEIVES PRESIDENT TAFT'S ARBITRATION PROPOSAL.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

sense of the American people is sufficient in any case to insure peace. But if we have peace, no thanks will be due the alarmists who have been shouting war so fiercely for several years, he thinks. Wars have sometimes been brought on by just such

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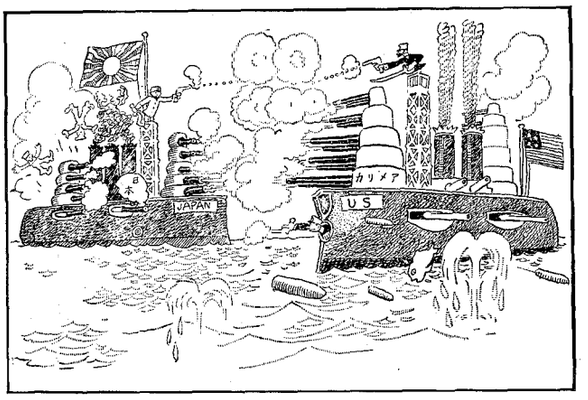
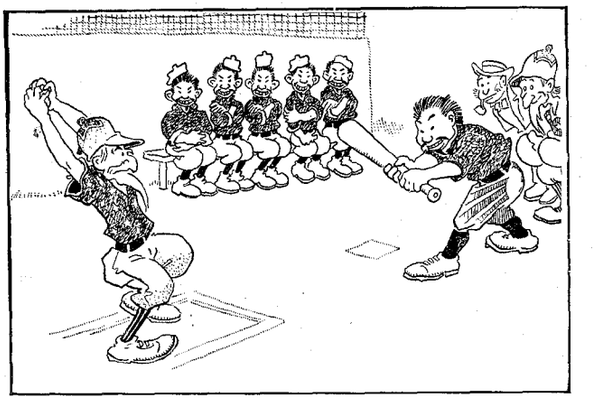


THE ILLOGICAL WAY.



THE LOGICAL WAY.

—Quoted from the New York *Evening Mail* by the Tokyo *Puck*.

HOW TO SETTLE IT.

perpetual talk, and the continual prediction of an American-Japanese war has not been without its effect. Japan paid no attention to Mr. Hobson and his school of thought for a long time, but they have been so persistent that the Japanese are beginning to take it seriously. This is at least what Mr. Zumoto, proprietor of *The Japan Times* (Tokyo), and the founder of the Oriental Information Agency in New York, says in *The Shin Koron*, a Tokyo monthly. To quote this journalist:

"I have recently spent a year in the United States to make arrangements for the establishment of the Oriental Information Agency, and during my sojourn there I utilized every opportunity to assure the Americans that no Japanese was seriously concerned with the inflammatory speeches of Mr. Hobson and his associates. I was prompted to act thus, not from any diplomatic considerations, but because I sincerely believed that my countrymen at home understood the true situation in America. Upon my return home, however, my conviction was rudely shaken. I found that some of our financiers and politicians entertained decidedly gloomy views as to the future of our relations with America. They of course have no idea of inviting conflict with any nation, least of all with America, but they seem to believe that if America is really anxious to create a *casus belli*, as they think she is, a collision between the two nations can not be averted. My aim in launching in New York a magazine in connection with the Oriental Information Agency, was to dispel misunderstandings prevailing among Americans with regard to our policies and intentions, but I see that there is a need for missionary work here at home in order to explain to my countrymen the real status of public opinion in America."

Mr. Zumoto asserts that the source of the absurd talk of an American-Japanese war is traceable to the doors of a few large dock-yards in America, whose proprietors are anxious to sell their Government more warships and to secure a subsidy for the expansion of the American merchant marine. To the sinister designs concocted by these interests Mr. Zumoto adds the unscrupulous activities of "yellow" journals. The "subtle intrigues of a certain third Power" are also named by the writer as the cause of trouble, altho he refrains from intimating what that third Power is. He continues:

"In spite of all these forces conspiring to ferment trouble between America and Japan, the overwhelming majority of Americans are too sane and sagacious to be misled by these evil-schemers. No nation is so thoroughly possest of sound common sense as the Americans. They know that nothing good for them will result from going into war with Japan. In considering foreign problems they are concerned first and foremost with the promotion of their economic interests. That their interests in Japan, Manchuria, and Korea are not worth promoting at the point of the bayonet they know as well as we do. The American traders and manufacturers are so absorbingly interested in South and Central America that they do not think much about Oriental trade; while the average American is more seriously concerned with problems affecting affairs at home than with foreign problems. This is clearly indicated by the attitude of the American public toward Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. Mr. Knox found his scheme denounced not only by Russia and Japan, but by the people and press of his own country. Some of the American newspapers, by no means friendly toward Japan, even indulged in sarcasm and irony at the expense of Mr. Knox. Obviously the majority of the American people believe that the Manchurian game is not worth playing at the sacrifice of Japan's good-will."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA'S GROWING IDEALISM

THE "SINGLE, vivid impression on a particular point" which Professor L. T. Hobhouse, of London University, derived from a recent visit to the United States disproves the common English opinion that the United States should "be regarded as an example of the comparative failure of democracy on a large scale." Americans, he tells the British in *The Contemporary Review* (London), are rousing themselves against the "commercial and material ideals" they were once believed to worship. "They are in full revolt against the domination of capital," however they may have been disposed "twenty years ago." "Far from acquiescing in political corruption, they have become more acutely sensitive to it" than the English are. "They scent it everywhere, they cry out at every suspicion of a new case, and they will not acquiesce in any hushing up." Of the latest development which American democracy has taken and of the manner in which it has matured in the last five or six years this eminent sociologist remarks:

"How to make the great industrial, commercial, and financial forces the servants and not the masters of society is the problem which, in one shape or another, confronts every modern nation. But with us the problem becomes most acute on the side of poverty. We are perpetually confronted with the masses whom the machine of wealth grinds down in its onward sweep or tosses aside into the rubbish heap. Of the massive poverty, so conspicuous here, one may not see a trace in many weeks of travel in the United States. I do not suggest that the poverty is not there. On the contrary, I am sure that it is there, but it does not seem to be there in such masses as to overflow into every street.

"On landing at Liverpool, a hapless figure caught my eye, a lame man, ill-clothed, dirty, untidy, helplessness and hopelessness in every line of him. Such a figure I had not seen since I left Liverpool, and seeing him I realized that I was, indeed, at home. Now, such figures must exist in America. There is human wreckage there as here, but it is not a part of the familiar surroundings of daily life. The utterly forlorn who in England are a regular part of the stage furniture whom one passes as a matter of course every day on the way to business or pleasure, play no such part in the American theater. Tell the average American of our Old Age Pension system, and what chiefly impresses him is not the novelty and scope of the principle involved, but the exiguous nature of the provision."

The great practical problem of wealth and its distribution is becoming one of the main studies in the great American universi-

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ties and this illustrates "the new attitude of opinion, and particularly of educated opinion," in the Republic. On this point the British metropolitan professor observes:

"University life bids fair to become a far more important factor in the public opinion of America than it has ever been in this country. To find a parallel to it we should have to go to Germany. This is partly due to the very large numbers of students. I have no complete figures, but four or five thousand students in a university is no uncommon number, and there are many universities of a high and several of the first order in the Union. In a single State like Wisconsin, with a small population, the university numbers some five thousand students, men and women. A great many of these are at work in the more practical and technical faculties, as those of agriculture and

THE FLYING SEASON OF 1911.

These human butterflies allow themselves to be caught with extraordinary ease. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

commerce. But the education in these faculties is of a liberal order. It stands close to the practical career of the student, and at the same time broadens his view of his work and acquaints him, on the one side, with the scientific theory underlying its technic, on the other side with its economic, social, and one may say its ethical bearings. The students of these schools easily obtain responsible positions in the business world, and I have had testimony quite independent of the professoriate to the effect of the introduction of the university training in improving not merely the efficiency but the morality of business."

The new spirit is stirring very actively in the United States and especially toward the purification of politics, in spite of the great mass of the poorest and most backward of European people "who flood the country and form so much raw material for the machine politician" to "draw this way or that at his will." This writer observes optimistically:

"The new spirit in America is resolved to gain its end, and is setting itself to the task with all the energy and resourcefulness of the American mind. If its methods are still experimental, its meaning and purpose are not obscure. Americans do not use the term Socialism in the broad and general sense in which in this country we have long been accustomed to say that 'we are all Socialists now.' They still conceive Socialism as meaning revolution, tho they admit that the one large town in which Socialism is at present in power is not the scene of any very alarming proceedings. But the same change of attitude which has come over England since the seventies is effecting itself in the United States. There, as here, men are emancipating themselves from the formulas of individualism, awaking to the danger of commercialism, giving rein to a new and enlarged sense of common responsibility, realizing the more concrete meaning of liberty. The energy, the intelligence, the astounding practical capacity which have hitherto been expended on material development and commercial aims are beginning to apply themselves to something infinitely more worthy, and the time may not be far distant when the deep-seated pride of American patriotism will center not on vastness of territory or on colossal figures of population, trade, and commerce, but on preeminence in the ways of social justice and the arts of humane living."

THE SAFETY OF AVIATION

THE TRAGEDIES of the air are not so many as people are apt to imagine, declares Mr. Claude Grahame-White in his book on "The Aeroplane: Past, Present, and Future." This gentleman is one of the leading English airmen and has a workshop and an aerodrome at Hendon, near London, where he recently demonstrated to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, and thirty other members of the House of Commons how rapidly, safely, and easily an airship may be handled. The safety of sky-sailing is, in fact, an article of Mr. Grahame-White's creed. Altho there are some 700 air-pilots in the world, he tells us, who fly some 729 machines, fewer accidents have happened to airmen than to mountain-climbers. In a little more than two years ending February 9, 1911, there were only 34 aeroplane fatalities, but 90 people were killed and 80 injured in mountain-climbing during the twelve months ending January 1, 1911. What is necessary to make aeroplaning safe and easy is caution, with favorable weather conditions. Half the accidents during the past two years, he tells us, could have been avoided had the machines been slightly improved in certain points of construction. Even in case of a machine's collapse many an airman would have escaped with his life if he had been seated in a properly designed body, with something to hang on to, with the engines in front, with plenty of woodwork to break a fall by crumpling up. As to the causes of the thirty-four accidents mentioned above, he gives the following table:

Cause	*No. of Accidents*
Breakage of some portion of machine	11
Pilot's loss of control	8
Failure of controlling mechanism	3
Machine rendered uncontrollable by wind gusts	4
Accidents while on ground	4
Failure of motor	1
Illness of pilot while flying	2
Unknown causes	1

The last chapter of the work is written by the eminent airman Mr. Paulhan, who speaks very optimistically of the future airship, which is to take the place of the rich man's automobile. This writer thinks that when the airship can move at the rate of 150 miles an hour, "it will be perfectly safe in any high wind or storm." He adds:

"I foresee that such a perfected aircraft will have a closed and very carefully suspended body, so that the travelers in it may be protected from the rush of the wind, and may also be free from any shock or vibration when the machine starts or finishes a flight.

"Undoubtedly, too, the rich man's aeroplane will be nicely lighted, so that when he makes a night flight—such flights will become common in the future—he will be able to see to read.

"More important still, perhaps, will be the means taken to provide for the comfort of passengers in the way of heating aeroplanes.

"It is very cold work rushing through the air at a high speed. Therefore there is no doubt but that the bodies of the perfected aeroplanes, such as I am describing, will be very carefully heated by artificial means."

Nor would the aviator be in very much danger in war. An aeroplane, we are told, can reach the height of three thousand feet in a few minutes, and keep up an average speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour. This writer does not think that an aviator in war would be much in danger of being hit under these circumstances.

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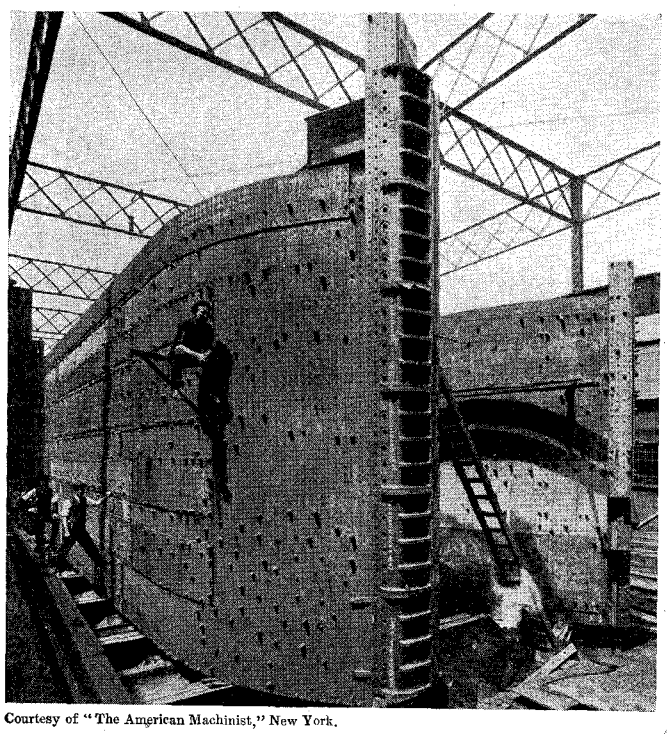
THE WORLD'S GREATEST GATES

GATES AS TALL as a nine-story building and so thick that they bear a concrete foot-walk on their upper edge; gates that weigh 700 tons apiece and swing on hinges with pins of nickel steel ten inches thick; forty-six of such gates, costing over five million dollars, weighing altogether sixty thousand tons, and capable of making a tower a mile and a quarter high, if skilfully piled—such are the monsters that American engineers are preparing to hang in the Panama locks, so well and accurately that they will open at a touch to welcome the world's commerce, writes an editorial correspondent of *The American Machinist* (New York, July 13):



Courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

PART OF ONE GATE AT PANAMA.

Lower third and middle third of one leaf of a seventy-seven-foot Panama Canal lock-gate.

"At first glance the building of these gates may be looked upon as merely a structural-steel job, like bridge-building or fabricating and erecting the steel frame of a huge building. Such, however, is not the case. From the fact that these gates are moving members and that they must fit to make reasonably water-tight joints, a greater degree of accuracy is required than is called for by the ordinary bridge-building job. On the other hand, the fact that the lower half of each gate must be water-tight to form the air-chamber, puts part of the work of framing and sheeting in the class of ship-building rather than ordinary structural work. Thus we find a great deal of machine-work being done in finishing the girders and frames for these gates; in fact a number of machine-tools were installed especially for this job. To show still further the likeness to a ship-building job, there will be millions of feet of calking to make the air-chambers water-tight and at some points, particularly the ends of the girders, sheets of canvas soaked in red lead paint are being inserted between the plates to act as water-stops. Furthermore, each gate is divided by means of vertical bulkheads into six series of compartments. These compartments are connected by means of water-tight bulkheads, and one compartment is connected with the top of the leaf by a man shaft, thus permitting of inspection at any time.

"To remove any leakage which may enter the air-chambers or to dewater in case a chamber should be flooded, a centrifugal pumping-system is to be installed. . . . . .

"As further interesting mechanical details, the hand railings at the top of each leaf are provided with mechanism whereby they can be collapsed and laid down against the sides. This is to permit a tow-line to be carried across the top of the gates and dragged thereon.

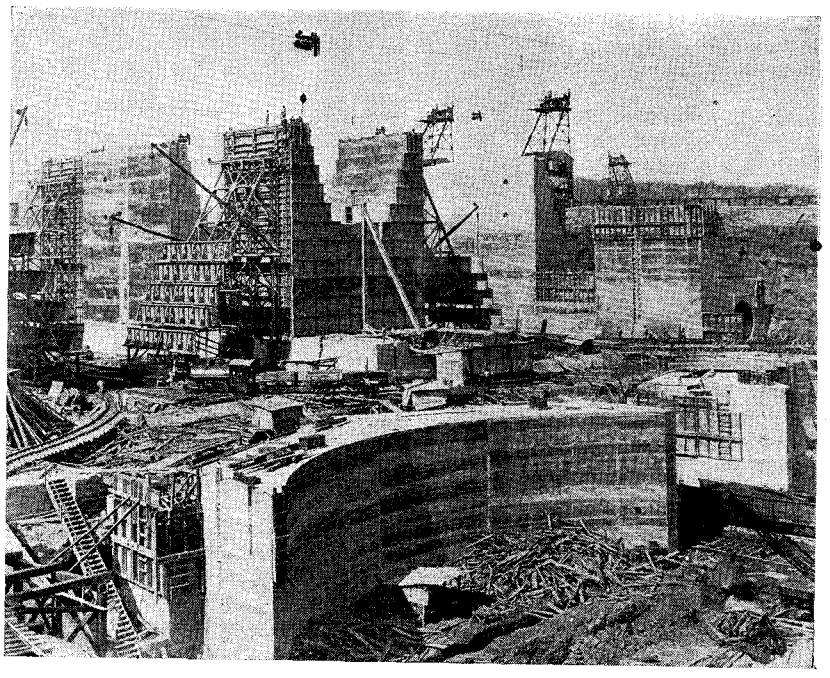
"A few of the provisions of the specifications and contract dealing with the mechanical details are of interest. The contract is based on a pound price, namely, 3.785 cents per pound for structural steel erected, and 2.62 cents per pound for structural steel not erected. All material after it is finished and ready either for shipment to Panama or for temporary erection at Pittsburg is carefully weighed by Government inspectors. If the final weight exceeds the computed weight by a percentage greater than [specified] factors, the excess is not to be paid for. . . . . .

"From the necessity of preventing rusting as much as possible the specifications call for the removal of all rust and mill scale by sand-blasting or by wire-brushing for surfaces that are to be in contact after riveting, for the removal of all grease by means of gasoline or other fluid, and the applying of a first coat of paint immediately after the cleansing has been finished and before any oxidation has taken place. In order to hasten the work, pickling is also being used for parts that are not in any way assembled before shipping."

WHEN SLEEP SPELLS DANGER

THAT EXCESS of sleep may be a symptom of serious—even of fatal—disease has become familiar to the public in press descriptions of the "sleeping-sickness" or African lethargy and of the medical study of its causes and cure. The African sleeping-sickness, however, is by no means the only malady of this kind. A contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, June 3) tells us of numerous cases where what he calls "hypersomnia," or excessive sleep, is present. And first he notes that mere excessive sleepiness—tendency to go to sleep—is not the same thing. This latter symptom, which accompanies many forms of brain affection, often interferes with real reparative sleep, the sleepy person being in a continual light doze or in a state between sleeping and waking. Real hypersomnia is a different thing. We read in substance:

"Simple hypersomnia is characterized by the fact that patients suffering from it are not only sleepy, but the period of



ENORMOUS WALLS BUILDING FOR THE PANAMA LOCKS.

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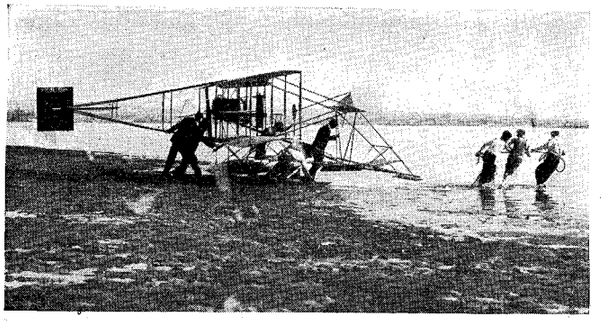
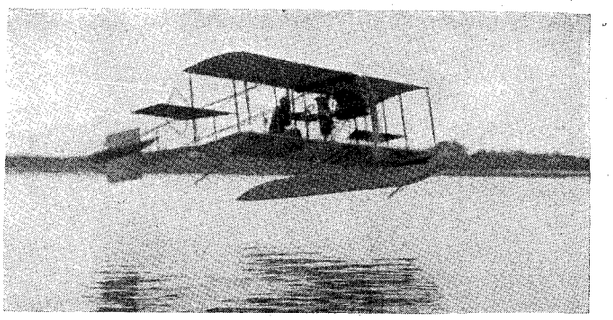


LAUNCHING THE HYDRO-AEROPLANE.



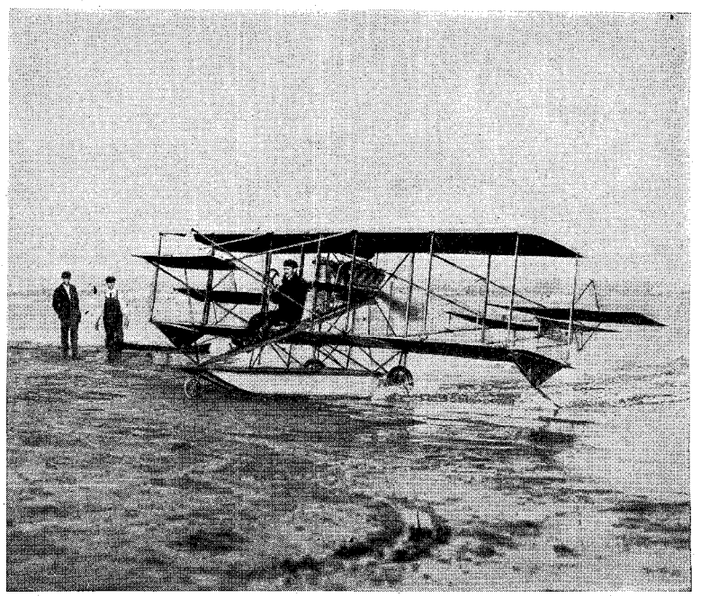
RISING FROM THE WATER.

their sleep is clearly increased. In view of the reparative part played by normal sleep, it might be supposed that exaggerated sleep would not be inconvenient. But it is a matter of common observation that hypersomnia is accompanied by notable fatigue. Recent investigations lead to the belief that these states of sleep are not the effect of a neurosis, but the symptoms of very different maladies.

"Besides the affections that attack the central nervous system, a whole series of maladies may give rise to paroxysmal sleep, and more particularly those that affect the glands.

"It is failure of the renal, hepatic, thyroid, and hypophysial glands that most often act on the hypnic function in such fashion as to produce narcolepsy.

"The approach of this kind of sleep is more or less brutal, preceded by spasms and by a sense of lightness in the brain. The eyeballs seem heavy, the eyes prick — in short, the subject feels, in an exaggerated form, all the sensations that announce the approach of normal sleep. If he is walking, his legs seem to grow heavy and his progress becomes uncertain; he has scarcely seated himself when he is sound asleep. Very generally this paroxysmal sleep attacks a subject while he is resting, or even when he is actively occupied; and the cases in which the patient falls asleep in the course of mental work or during a meal are extremely frequent. Most generally he tries to resist, and to this end he employs different means of defense, of which the most active consists in standing up or in walking about.



THE "TRIAD" PASSING FROM WATER TO LAND.
It is equally at home ashore, afloat, or aloft.

"During the sleep the mind is clouded more or less completely. Sometimes the lack of consciousness is absolute, sometimes it is less profound and still permits of certain elementary and automatic mental processes, betraying themselves to the observer by confused gestures and words, sometimes by somnambulism.

"It is noteworthy that the wakening takes place almost always spontaneously, without the possibility of any exterior impressions reaching the subject's mind; and it is impossible, in most cases, to get at the provoking cause of the awakening. Sleep and waking seem regulated by a certain rhythm, and very frequently the crises of sleep come on at the same hour and last for equal periods. And the patient whose first attack lasts an hour may be practically certain that future attacks will be of about this length.

"Such are the essential and fundamental characteristics of narcolepsy. The most frequent cause, as we have said above, is disease of the glands. Those who are being poisoned by changes in the liver or the kidneys are particularly exposed to it; the same is true of those having diseases of the hypophysis or of the thyroid gland. Obesity may also be a predisposing cause."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXPERIENCES OF A DUCK-MAN

TO BE A BIRD-MAN of any kind is commonly accounted exciting enough, but to be a duck-man, Glenn H. Curtiss assures us, is the most fascinating sport of all. Mr. Curtiss' new hydro-aeroplane, which he describes in *Country Life in America* (New York, July 15), represents, he tells us, one of the longest and most important strides in aviation. It opens up a new field of usefulness for the aeroplane, wondrous in its possibilities and undreamed of a year ago. It "robs aviation of half its dangers" and adds to its pleasure a hundredfold. As an engine of warfare it greatly widens the scope of the aeroplane's utility and makes possible its adoption by the navies of the world. We read:

"The hydro-aeroplane can fly sixty miles an hour, skim the water at fifty miles, and run over the earth at thirty-five miles. It marks the conquest of three elements — air, water, and earth. Driven over the surface of the water, the new machine can pass the fastest motor-boat ever built, and will respond to its rudder more quickly than any water-craft afloat. Its appeal will be as strong to the aquatic as to the aerial enthusiast.

"Flying an aeroplane is thrilling sport, but flying a hydro-aeroplane is something to arouse the jaded senses of the most blasé. It fascinates, exhilarates, vivifies.

"Fear, the one thing that has laid a restraining hand on the sleeve of many a man eager to fly, need no longer be a hindrance to the progress of the aeroplane's popularity. The timid may become successful aviators as well as the venturesome, the man of business as well as the practical mechanic.

"Whether soaring above land or sea, the operator of a hydro-aeroplane may always feel sure of a safe landing. If there be no land suitable for alighting upon, there must be water. Either will do for the hydro-aeroplane.

"The mobile character of this new craft of the air will make it the safest and most popular of all aeroplanes. It makes long, over-water flights possible—flights that may be stretched from time to time until even the broadest ocean will eventually be spanned and continents brought closer together.

"These things the average man does not appreciate to-day, yet they are well within the range of possibility. As a people we are prone to accept, in this day of wonderful progress in invention, those things that add most to our comfort and pleasure without halting to wonder at them. The aeroplane, one of the greatest achievements of man, has thus been 'adopted' without fuss or feathers and is fast being adapted to our every-day needs.

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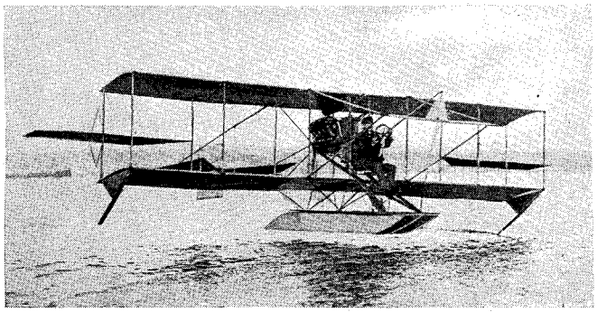
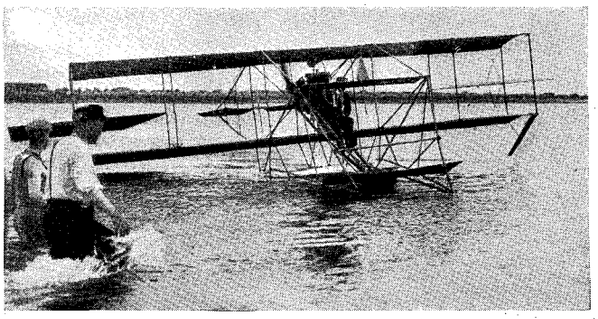


DROPPING DOWN TO THE SURFACE AGAIN.



THE FINISH.

The hydro-aeroplane, the latest development of aviation, is still so new to the world that it is a curiosity, but it too will quickly find its field of usefulness—more quickly, indeed, than did its predecessor. Its field will be broader because of its mobility, and I believe it will give fresh impetus to the art of aviation."

After describing the steps that led him to the building and successful trial of this new machine, which consists simply of an aeroplane fitted with fixt pontoons so that it will float on the water, Mr. Curtiss tells us that he found it well adapted to passenger-carrying. With the addition of plane surface it shows remarkable lifting-power and great steadiness in the air. He found it easier and safer to use the hydro-aeroplane in passenger-carrying excursions than the standard aeroplane, and it was far more popular. He goes on:

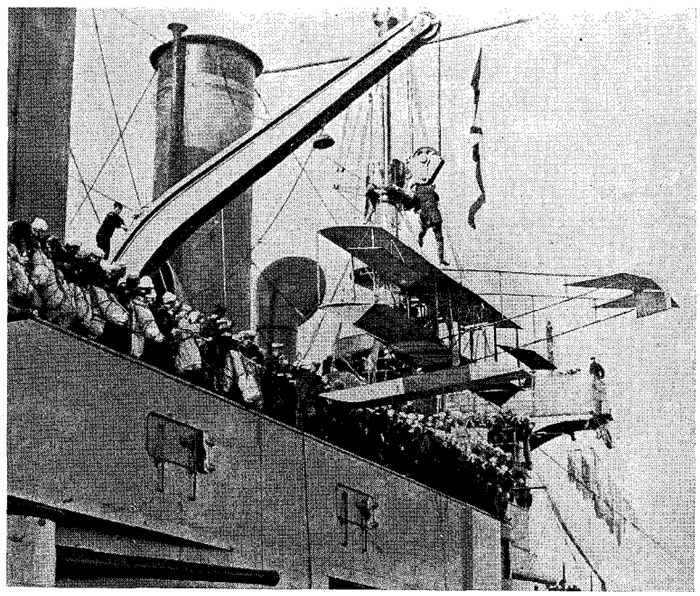
"I will confess that I got more pleasure out of flying the new machine over water than I ever got out of the aeroplane over land. I had given up exhibition-flying some time before going to San Diego, and had made up my mind to fly only when it was necessary to the carrying out of development-work. The hydro-aeroplane's success rather weakened that resolution, however, and I found myself forming a decided preference for the water-flights.

"It is evident to the most casual observer of flight by a hydro-aeroplane that the danger of aerial navigation is greatly lessened. It doesn't require an expert aviator to determine that. . . . .

"A few days later we affixt wheels to the hydro-aeroplane, in addition to the hydro-surfaces, and successfully demonstrated its ability to start from the land and alight on the water, or to reverse the operation, arise from the water and alight on the land. It was then that it became known as *The Triad*, having conquered air, land, and water.

"A great field is open to the hydro-aeroplane, or triad, as it will very likely be called. It may compete with motor-boats as a water-craft, or in the air with the fastest aeroplane. It can start from the land on its wheels, and thus launch itself on the water where there is lack of room for rising from the land. Likewise it can be run out of the water and up on the beach on its wheels.

"Its double qualities as a water- and air-craft make possible flights that would not be attempted by the aeroplane, and its appeal will be particularly strong to those who live along our great rivers, lakes, or sounds. The lack of wide stretches of open and level country for the beginner to make practise flights with safety in an aeroplane, has discouraged its more rapid development.



FROM SHORE TO SHIP.

Curtiss and his hydro-aeroplane being hoisted to the deck of the *Pennsylvania* after flying swiftly across the bay and alighting gently alongside.

"These objections do not hold against the hydro-aeroplane. It will be safer for the amateur to make practise flights from the water—safer for the machine and safer for the aviator. Every large body of water offers ideal conditions for the man owning a hydro-aeroplane.

"A flight to Albany up the Hudson, or over Long Island Sound and across country to Newport, will soon be a favorite jaunt of the country gentleman owning a hydro-aeroplane. There will be none of the unpleasant features of a trip by rail to near-by summer resorts—no dust, no crowding, and no waiting for trains. It will be simply a matter of rolling the hydro-aeroplane out of the hangar, launching it from the earth or from the water, and rising high or sailing low over land or sea, breathing the fresh air that rejuvenates, and viewing the landscape with an interest and appreciation that come from no other sport on earth."

THE SALE OF CHINESE HAIR

COMMENTING on an article about the sale of false hair, especially from Chinese sources, recently quoted in our columns, a writer in the Manila *Bulletin* (Manila, P. I.) takes occasion to calm the fears of such of its readers as may be anxious to add to their natural supply of hirsute adornment. Much less hair is exported from China, we are told, than is generally supposed. Even the queues that have been disposed of in the recent queue-cutting campaign in China, at least in Hongkong, where most of the queue-cutting has been done, have not been sold. In addition the report that the queues of the dead are sold in the market is not only untrue of the trade but is inconsistent with Chinese views of the dead and with Chinese thought. We read further:

"In this connection the report of Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Hongkong, relative to the trade in human hair, will prove of special interest. Consul Anderson says: "'There is considerable misapprehension in America and Europe as to the human-hair trade in China. The trade has increased immensely in the past few years, altho it appears to have reached a turning-point. Its growth in Hongkong has been little short of phenomenal. In 1907 the exports of human hair from Hongkong to the United States were valued at $41,880; in 1908 the value had increased to $92,209; in 1909 the sales reached $327,559; in 1910 the shipments were valued at $695,137 gold

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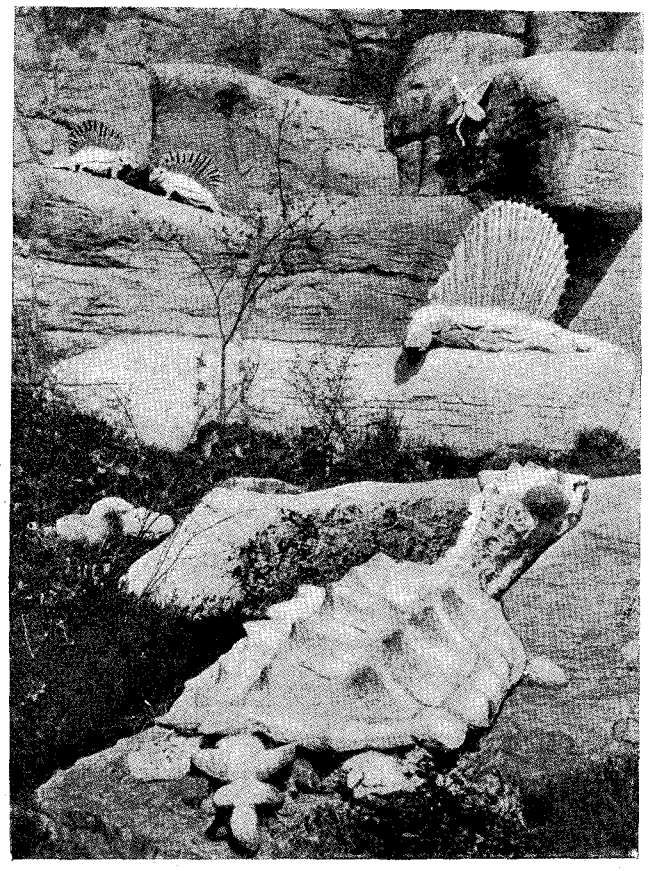
and amounted in weight to 576,119 pounds. Total shipments to all countries were of course much larger, probably aggregating 1,300,000 pounds valued at $1,000,500 gold. Nevertheless the value per pound of the hair being shipped from Hongkong at present (January, 1911) is substantially half what it was a year ago. The trade has assumed immense proportions, but the shipments have been so large that the market in Paris, London, Vienna, New York, and other centers is glutted so far as raw hair is concerned. The trade out of Hongkong is changing and much of the hair that formerly went out in the "raw" or unworked state is now going out in the shape of finished hair.

"'Several establishments for working with hair have been inaugurated, but the principal one has been opened by an American hair expert. This factory has been employing about 600 men, women, and children for some time, and its output is just arriving in the foreign markets. Much of the product is sent to Paris, and, so far as appearances and reports go, is exported from there to the United States as French hair.

"'The origin of the hair shipped from Hongkong, and indeed from all China so far as information can be secured from the best sources here, is vastly different from that indicated by many stories published broadcast the world over. . . . The hair shipped abroad from the Empire is combings from well-to-do people, mostly women. A Chinese maid in dressing her mistress's hair simply saves and sells to a barber the combings that were formerly thrown away. Barbers also obtain considerable hair from plying their trade. The vast mass of the hair shipped abroad and invoiced for the United States is in the shape of little wads or twistings. Seldom if ever are full heads of hair taken, nor are queues used. It is one of the strange facts of the trade that altho thousands of queues have been cut in Hongkong in the past several months—some 15,000 is the report—the hair has not been sold.'"



A COLLECTION OF ANTEDILUVIAN REPTILES.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE FROM CINDERS — The invention in Berlin of an excellent artificial marble made from furnace-cinders is reported in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, July 1). A suitable cement is added with coloring matter, so that slabs are produced which will serve for instrument bases or switchboard panels at a low expense. The cement does not contain resinous matter such as varnish, nor asbestos. We read:

"The process is not as yet made public, but a number of samples of the artificial marble were shown. It is stated to be extremely hard, much more so than ordinary marble. The material can be also molded in any shape so as to make various kinds of insulators. The inventor is working on a very small scale at present, but hopes to bring out the process on a commercial basis."

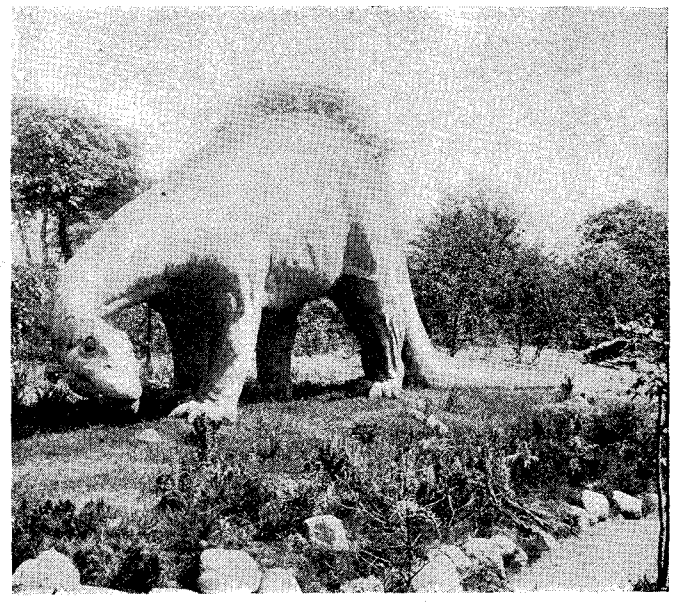
AN ANTEDILUVIAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

EXTINCT MONSTERS, done in plaster, often excite the wonder of visitors to our great museums of natural history. They seem especially remarkable surrounded, as they usually are, by the museum furniture that would not survive five minutes if the monsters were alive. Much more natural and lifelike are the groups of stuffed birds and animals arranged amid painted and built-up scenery in imitation of their native haunts. Some of these rise almost to the dignity of works of art. It has been reserved for Carl Hagenbeck, the founder of the famous animal-park at Stellingen, near Hamburg, to combine these two methods of representation and display life-size restorations of prehistoric creatures in the open, surrounded by natural scenery. Says Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, who describes this wonderful antediluvian garden in *Knowledge* (London, July):

"These antediluvian cement models, made in artistic perfection by the well-known animal sculptor, Mr. J. Pallenberg, have been arranged in an impressive group round the shores of a beautiful little lake encompassed by abundant vegetation. Most of them are seen standing by the water's edge amidst the shrubs and trees, while huge crocodiles and weird creatures emerge from the lake itself. Scenes of battle between these monsters of bygone ages lend additional realism to their appearance.

"Every care was taken to investigate most conscientiously all the bone finds and fossil imprints housed in the foremost museums of the world, especially the American Museum of Natural History. Each model was submitted to the leading authorities in the science of paleontology who, wherever necessary, suggested such alterations as might produce a perfect agreement with scientific data.

"A fascinating scene of battle offers itself to the observer's eye as he reaches the bridge crossing the lake. A monster



THE DIPLODOCUS.
This giant measured some sixty-five feet in length.

called *Ceratosaurus*, which could be described as a crocodile with huge kangaroo-like hind-legs and tail, is seen assailing another beast of the reptile class, the *Stegosaurus*, which, tho protected by a double row of plates or spines up to a yard in length down the center of its back, and by spikes upon its tail,

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is likely to have been too clumsy in the long run to resist the attacks of its more agile, tho considerably smaller, enemy.

"A short way off is seen an even much larger giant, called *Brontosaurus*, who has already succumbed in the struggle for life.

"An *Allosaurus*, likewise a huge lizard of the same family

RHINOCEROS SAURIANS.

of monsters, is gluttonously devouring the remains of his luckless herbivorous fellow, who apparently was quite unfitted for any serious struggle. The triumphant dinosaur with its huge head and large pointed teeth—as evidenced by the circumstances under which its remains have been found—was one of the rulers of those times, and thanks to its enormous fore-claws, so well adapted for lacerating, its powerful long hind-legs, so admirably suited for jumping, was excellently fitted to play a domineering part. The dinosaurs, generally speaking, constituted a family of land-dwelling reptiles with an astounding abundance of forms which are the more remarkable as the structure of their skeletons gives evidence of a continuous transition to the bird class of animals."

Among other animals in this remarkable collection are the great *Iguanodon*, 25 feet high, with its erect, bird-like gait and bulky tail; our old friend the *Diplodocus*, the huge fossil lizards *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*, plentifully pictured in the text-books of geology, and many primitive birds. We read again:

"Between the place where the *Iguanodon* stands, and that reserved for its fellow, the *Diplodocus*, visitors can watch a charming idyl of ten million years ago. A family of 'rhinoceros Saurians' (*Triceratops*) has come to the lake, and the father lustily disports himself in the water from which only his head and shoulders are seen to emerge, while the mother with her little one still lingers at the water's edge. Apart from the thick lizard tail, characterizing them as reptiles, these strange animals strikingly remind us in general appearance of the rhinoceros of our day. The *Triceratops* had three horns, a beak like a bird of prey, and a broad-toothed frill surrounding its neck. . . .

"Quite a number of primitive birds (*Archæopteryx*), which are still closely related to the reptile class, are seen roosting here and there on the rocks and at the water's edge. The birds are characterized by a long tail, consisting of vertebræ to which the large steering-feathers are fastened in a row on either side. The wing comprizes three well-developed fingers, while some real beveled teeth are still found at the edges of the jaws. Remains and imprints of *Archæopteryx* have been unearthed at Solenhof, Germany, in the lithographic slate of the Jura formation. From the middle of the lake is seen to emerge the mighty head of a batrachian, called *Mastodonsaurus*, which was a member of a family common to the coal and trias formations. While the largest amphibia of our day hardly reach one and a half meters length, these antediluvian ancestors of theirs comprized some species whose skull alone measured one and a half meters in length. . . . . .

"Even a fossil insect, viz., a giant dragon-fly of upward of two feet wing expanse, is represented at the Stellingen Park.

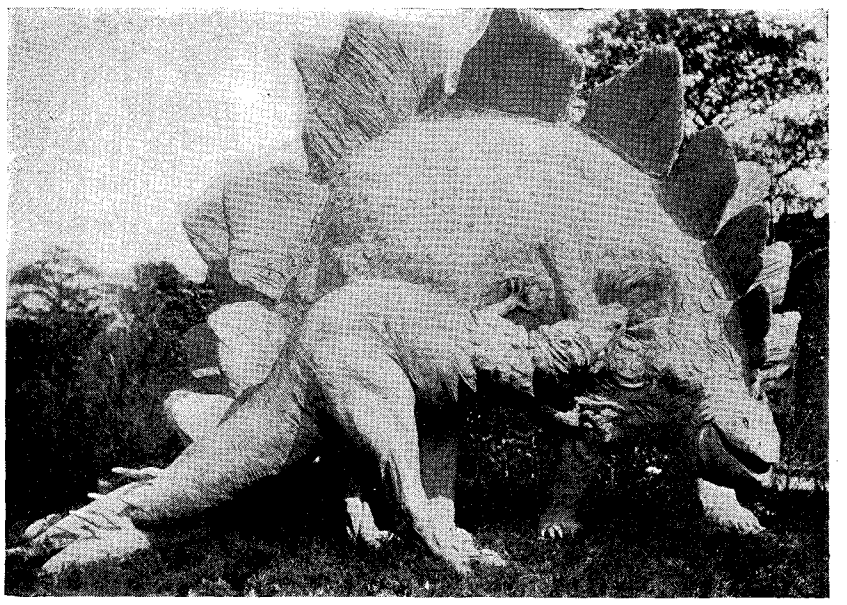
"Elaborate plans have been made for extending this antediluvian 'Zoo' by the addition of a number of new specimens belonging to all the known extinct animal families."

DENSE AIR FOR HUGE FLIERS—That the great pterodactyls and other huge flying creatures of past geologic ages could not have flown in air of the present density is asserted by a French geologist. The density of the atmosphere must have been greater in those days, and possibly a study of the conditions of flight and of the fossil remains of these big flying creatures may enable us to follow the variations of atmospheric pressure from one geologic epoch to another. We read in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 24):

"Inspired by recent studies of the flight of birds and insects, made in connection with theories of the aeroplane, a paleontologist, Mr. Harlé, has endeavored to see how these data could be applied to the flying creatures known to exist in various geologic epochs.

"These studies show that the flight of birds becomes more and more difficult as their weight increases. The size of creatures capable of flight would thus appear to be limited. This limit seems to be reached, in present nature, by the large birds and insects as we know them. Nevertheless, much larger creatures once flew. A reptile of the Pterodactyl group, studied by George Eaton, had a spread of wing of more than 26 feet, more than that of a Blériot monoplane. It lived during the Cretaceous period and flew 90 miles and more from the coast. Some Libellulas of the Carboniferous had nearly a yard of wing-spread. To-day it would be impossible for these creatures to fly.

"Their flight, however, would have been made possible by a high degree of density of the air, or by a considerable atmospheric pressure. The existence of these great flying creatures during the Cretaceous and the Carboniferous periods therefore leads Mr. Harlé to suppose that the atmospheric pressure was then higher than it is now."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE STEGOSAURUS.

This creature carried a double row of blades in a ridge down the center of its back.

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LETTERS AND ART

WAGNER'S FEET OF CLAY

FOR NEARLY THIRTY years students of Richard Wagner have waited for the autobiography which he was known to have left with the injunction that it was not to be published "until some time after my death." Now that his widow has at last given it to the world—its publication occurs simultaneously in five languages—many of the reviewers are wondering how he could have consented to its ever seeing the light. "What was his reason," asks one, "for publishing so unflattering a portrait of himself?" Another finds the answer in his "incredible egoism" which made whatever he did seem to himself right. "Certainly nothing he ever wrote in his voluminous literary works has produced in the minds of his readers so definite an impression of meanness and mightiness as do these memoirs," writes the reviewer of the New York *Sun*, who finds in this self-depicted Wagner "more of Mime and Alberich and even Fafner, than of Siegfried or Tristan or Wotan." Yet "My Life," declares this critic, "notwithstanding its revelation of a mean, tricky, lofty soul, one that wavered along the scale from Caliban to Prospero, will rank among the great autobiographies of literature." In other passages of vivid characterization by *The Sun's* reviewer, we read:

BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAGNER MEMOIRS.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"His contemporaries have described Will Shakespeare as a lovable man, both merry and melancholy in his moods. We like to think of him as a Hamlet or a Prospero. But Wagner kept all that was great, noble, poetic for his scores; in his private life he often behaved like a malicious, a malignant monkey. He lied. He whimpered when he begged, and he was always begging. He invariably deceived women attracted by his genius and a magnetic personality. And he abused every friend he ever had, abused them when living and after death in this book. A singularly repulsive, fascinating man and a brave one. . . . . .

"This little, selfish monster of genius, sickly, puny in size, his mask of appalling ugliness, bow-legged (he wore a long cloak to hide this defect, for, as he said, he didn't wish to be taken for a Jew!), with large, protuberant blue eyes, from which at times gleamed the most extraordinary fire; this stunted man, hated and despised, nevertheless could make himself very attractive. He was full of fun and boyish antics to old age. Praeger relates that when in London conducting the stodgy Philharmonic Orchestra Wagner's exuberance took the form of standing on his head. Wagner never grew up; his was a case of arrested moral development. He retained the naive spites and vanities and savageries of his boyhood, while his intellect and emotional development had become those of a superman. . . . . .

"If readers of 'My Life' when disgusted by the pettiness of the author would only recollect that this pigmy with the giant brain gave us the sublime last act of 'Götterdämmerung'—as sublime as a page from Æschylus or an act from 'King Lear'; gave us the Shakespearian humor, fantasy, and rich humanity of 'Die Meistersinger,' and, finally, the glowing love poem of 'Tristan and Isolde,' then Wagner the sorely beset and erring mortal would be forgotten in Wagner the Titan. We smile at John Ruskin's attempt to prove that only a moral man can produce great art. Alas! What would he have said of Richard Wagner?"

Altho "My Life" adds comparatively few new facts to what was already known, and ends abruptly with young King Ludwig's rescue of the composer from poverty and despair in 1864, it is nevertheless, writes Ernest Newman in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), "of priceless value as a piece of psychological self-revelation." It was put on paper some time during the last nineteen years of Wagner's life, being taken down from his dictation by Frau Cosima Wagner, his second wife who still survives him, and by his friend King Ludwig. Under the circumstances, says Mr. Newman, one can not escape a sense of shock at the "caddish candor" with which he records damaging details about the conduct of his first wife, Minna. We return for a moment to *The Sun's* critic for the following brief summary of Minna's ignoble but tragic story:

"At Lauchstadt he met Minna Planer, a pretty, vivacious actress. Wagner was the musical director of the Magdeburg Theater Company, of which Minna was also a member. They were both young; they loved, and oddly enough it was Richard who urged a legitimate union. The lady had been imprudent so often that it did not occur to her that any one would be foolish enough to marry her. She had a past; a daughter, Nathalie, being one of its witnesses. Wagner knew this. He tells, not without a certain gusto, the sordid story of her life, her early seduction. Why in the name of all that is decent he should dwell upon such details we may only wonder. . . . . .

"He accepted her doubtful temper, her ignorance, finally her tippling and drug-eating habits. At times he behaved like an angel of light. He forgave so much that you wonder that he didn't forgive all. Minna was not a companion for a man of sensitive nerves, as was Richard. What other woman would have been? And those critics who inspired by Baireuth attack the unfortunate actress should remember that she it was who washed his linen in Paris, during the three dark years from 1839 to 1842; who cooked, slaved, and saved for him; who stood with rock-bottom fortitude his terrific outbursts, his peevishness, his fickleness.

"It is a risky business, this judging the respective rights and wrongs of a husband and wife; nevertheless justice should be done Minna. He did not love her long; yet such a dance of death did this self-absorbed musician fiddle for his weary spouse

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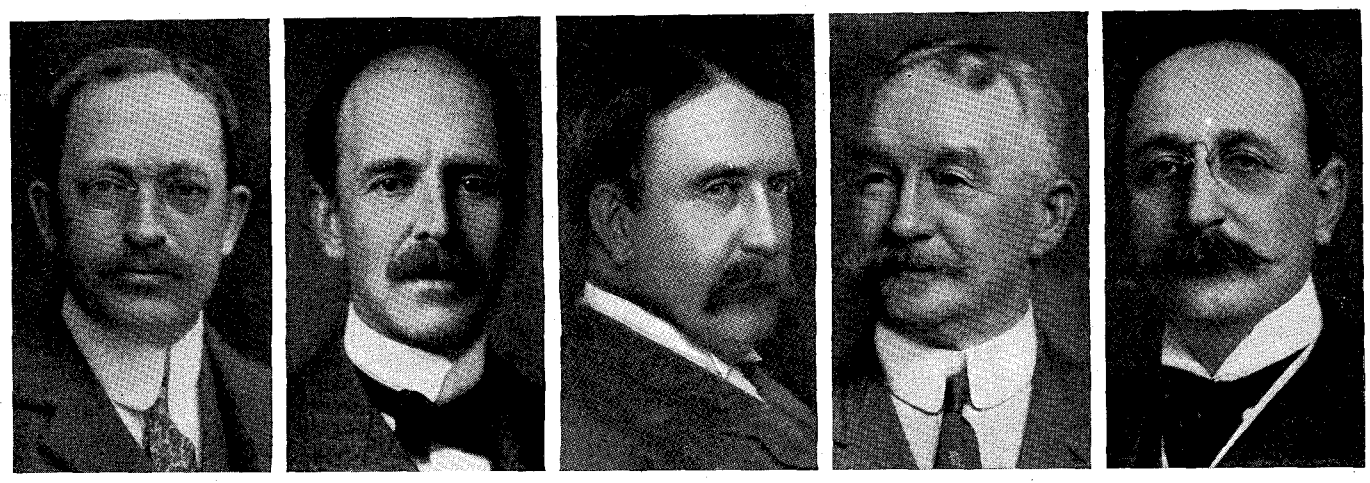

THOMAS HASTINGS. DANIEL C. FRENCH. DANIEL H. BURNHAM. FRANCIS D. MILLET. CASS GILBERT.

The other members of the Commission of Fine Arts for the Federal Government are Frederick Law Olmsted and Charles Moore.

MEMBERS OF OUR HIGHEST OFFICIAL ART TRIBUNAL.

that one reads with relief of her death, not described in these memoirs. Goethe, the superb and icy egoist, as is commonly supposed, broke down entirely at the death of his wife, Christiane Vulpius, an uneducated woman of intemperate habits, pretty but of common birth. Kneeling at her bedside and seizing her hands cold in death, this so-called impassive poet and voluptuary cried: 'Thou wilt not forsake me! No, no; thou must not forsake me!' And Goethe was a greater poet than Wagner and a greater man. But Wagner was only too glad to be relieved of his matrimonial burden. He was already the lover of his friend's wife."

Of Wagner's financial dealings with his tradesmen and his friends Mr. Newman remarks:

"To his mere tradesmen creditors he hardly seems to have given a thought so long as they had no power to put legal pressure upon him. With his friends he was hardly more scrupulous. He was far more ready to borrow money from them than to feel permanent gratitude to them for it. . . . When his friends, tired, no doubt, of his perpetual sponging upon them, one after another declare their inability to house him or lend him money, he complains that 'every one seemed to have deserted me.' And in 1864 he blandly tells us that he projected 'obtaining a divorce from my wife (Minna) in order to contract a rich marriage.'"

Thus from the pages of his autobiography, says Mr. Newman, "the real Wagner speaks to us—a Wagner all the more real because he is quite unconscious of the kind of picture he is making of himself."

Francis Hackett, writing in the literary supplement of the Chicago *Evening Post*, complains that in all the 900 and more pages of Wagner's autobiography "there is hardly a trace of the beauty which he communicated through his music, hardly a trace of the spirit which justified his existence." To quote further:

"With all the glory of his creation absent, and all the glory of his artistic intentions undisclosed, Wagner is one of the meanest and most obnoxious of human beings. He writes of himself with the disgusting self-assertion of an Elbert Hubbard. He portrays himself as a jealous and unfeeling husband, a thankless friend, a self-seeking and self-centered neighbor. There is nothing attractive in his situation as a political exile, nothing generous in his position as the lover of Cosima or the adviser of Mme. Laussot. Something of a wolf, something of a fox, something of a rabbit, he seldom appears as a humanly attractive man. . . . .

"Profoundly interested in himself, Wagner has made 'My Life' an invaluable tho not an attractive document of genius. Exasperated, defiant, victorious, he seems to have achieved his development at the expense of kindliness and rectitude, to have sacrificed with thin-lipped meanness almost every person he encountered. . . . Yet at his music the heart stands still. It is a miracle. And with this miracle in mind, what of the wrangles with Minna?"

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON,

A banker who, as president of the American Federation of Arts, heads an organization which is "practically the clearing-house and exchange of all the art organizations in the country."

GROWTH OF OUR ART INSTITUTIONS

ONLY A FEW decades ago a visitor from a thriving Western community confided to an Eastern portrait-painter the confession that "none of my fellow citizens has a work of art worth more than five dollars, and if he has anything in color, it's a chromo." Since then art has begun to come into its own in the United States, and the process, it seems, has been peculiarly rapid during the past decade. Fifteen years ago *Scribner's Magazine* took tally of our more important art institutions—museums, societies, schools, etc. In the current issue of the same magazine William Walton again calls the roll and reports that a situation which was then merely promising has now "become phenomenal." Under the spur of civic pride, he tells us, "art museums, societies, and schools, galleries and pictures have multiplied greatly, and the relapses have been few, and generally temporary." The largest and most important annual exhibitions of painting and sculpture "are still those of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis, the National Academy of Design in New York and the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington." Among these, says Mr. Walton, "Mr. Carnegie's great institute in Pittsburg, which opened its first exhibition in November, 1896, still retains its preeminence, being the only one international in scope." As a practical proof of our growing recognition of the importance of art, he cites the movement in some of our Western cities to levy a specific art tax—not a tax on art, but a tax for art. Such a tax in St. Louis contributes $120,000 a year to the support of the City Art Museum.

Mr. Walton also reminds us that since May 17, 1910, the cause of art has been officially recognized by the Federal Government. On that date Congress established the "Commission of Fine Arts for the Federal Government," which is, in an official sense,

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the highest art tribunal in the United States. It consists of "seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts," appointed by the President to serve four years each and until their successors are appointed. Its general duties are to "advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President, or by any committee of either House of Congress," and its special functions are to act as an art commission for the District of Columbia and to advise upon the selection and location of statues, fountains, monuments, and other public works of art erected under the authority of the United States.

Next in rank to this Federal Commission, says Mr. Walton, "comes probably the American Federation of Arts, the headquarters of which are also in Washington, D. C., and which is practically the clearing-house and exchange of all the art organizations in the country, a general bureau of information charged with the general furtherance of the art interests." The American Federation of Arts was formed at a convention held in Washington in May, 1909, at which over eighty art societies and institutions were represented, and its formation is regarded by many as "the most important event in the art life of the United States within the last three years."

Turning to the testimony afforded by statistics, we read:

"*The American Art Annual* for 1910–11 enumerates 944 art museums, art societies, and art schools, as against 403 in 1907. This volume gives a brief account of 280 museums and art societies in the United States, a list of 102 art schools with a total registration of 31,700, and a list tabulating the answers received from 170 colleges and universities maintaining courses in the history of art and giving 5,877 as the number of students receiving instructions in this course and 7,751 as the number who had worked in the studios. Of the art schools, the records show 57 as strictly professional, giving instruction in drawing, modeling, and painting from the antique and from life. Instruction in design is given in 56 schools, 39 of which report also classes in the various crafts, such as bookbinding, pottery, and metal work. While the United States lack 'the well-organized industrial schools that are such a strong factor in Germany, France, and England,' the teaching of manual training and of esthetics in the elementary and secondary and public schools has, nevertheless, 'grown very rapidly.' This, naturally, has led to the establishment of normal art schools for the training of teachers in this work, and of these the records show 39 art schools with normal courses, the registration of which in 28 was 1,928. The summer schools play an important part in the training of teachers, and the evening schools of students.

"The number of architectural federations in the country has doubled, since 1907, from two to four, and there are 31 professional schools of architecture, most of them connected with universities, the number of pupils enrolled being given as 3,043. An estimate of the annual expenditures for art education in the United States, compiled by Henry Turner Bailey in 1908, is given in this volume as a total of $11,565,241, 'divided between the Federal Government, the States, the municipalities, and private sources.' The Federal Government, however, makes no direct appropriation for art instruction, the item of $95,000 used for instruction in drawing in the public schools of the District of Columbia, the Military Academy at West Point, and the Naval Academy being included in the general school funds."

THE VALUE OF INDIAN MUSIC—The music of our American Indians is "nothing but a curiosity by itself; it is only good to be built on," declares Charles Wakefield Cadman, who has made a thorough study of this field of folk-music. Mr. Cadman rejects the idea that our native Indian melodies—which we are now making diligent if somewhat belated efforts to preserve—will dominate "the future American music," altho he thinks that they will play their part in its evolution. In an interview which *The Musical Leader* (Chicago) reprints from the Los Angeles *Herald*, he goes on to speak of the remarkable accuracy of the Indian ear:

"Indians have an instinctive ear for melody and harmony, have it more surely than Americans. Let a little Indian child come to an American locality for ice-cream or sodas, and before he leaves he will be singing all the airs he has heard from the always present phonograph. And let me emphasize this: he is always singing them correctly. There is no musical ear in the world so sure and accurate as the Indian's.

"It used to be that the chief would appoint a choir to learn and preserve the musical legends, and the man who made a mistake was fined heavily. And I myself have compared records that I took two years ago with records of the same music taken twenty years ago—the first ever taken—and note for note they were the same. And all were handed down verbally, remember."

It remains for us, he says, to "apply our mathematical means to their beautiful melodies, and weave from the combination music which will play at least a historical part in the composite of American music."

WHY A CLASSIC IS A CLASSIC

WHEN A MAN finds drowsiness getting the better of him as he labors in vain to work up an interest in a book his friends tell him is a "classic," he begins to wonder what a classic is, why it is classic, who made it so, and who keeps people reading it. Well, it now appears that this labeling and listing of "classics" is all the work of a few very intense souls who succeed in forcing their views upon the rest of us. If they would only leave us alone, we could read what we please; but they won't, so we read what they tell us. We are assured of this by Mr. Arnold Bennett, who has been looking into the matter. In a chapter of his new book on "Literary Taste," he defines a classic as "a work which gives pleasure to the minority which is intensely and permanently interested in literature." Mr. Bennett maintains that the great and universal fame of classical authors "is entirely independent of the majority." "Even when a first-class author has enjoyed immense success during his lifetime," we are reminded, "the majority have never appreciated him so sincerely as they have appreciated second-rate men." Whatever interest in literature is possest by the large majority of our fellow citizens, says Mr. Bennett, is either "faint and perfunctory" or "violent but spasmodic." "They have not had sufficient practise to be able to rely on their taste as a means of permanent pleasure; they simply don't know from one day to the next what will please them." But there are always, on the other hand, "a passionate few" who do know from day to day what pleases them in literature and who are so definite and so persistent in proclaiming their enthusiasms that they ultimately impose their literary verdicts upon the more or less indifferent majority. "In the case of an author who has emerged into glory after his death," we read, "the happy sequel has been due solely to the obstinate perseverance of the few." Here is a brief account of the process by which this posthumous immortality is conferred:

"They could not leave him alone; they would not. They kept on savoring him, and talking about him, and buying him, and they generally behaved with such eager zeal, and they were so authoritative and so sure of themselves, that at last the majority grew accustomed to the sound of his name and placidly agreed to the proposition that he was a genius; the majority really did not care very much either way."

But the work of these flaming spirits does not end with kindling the majority's momentary interest—

"It is by the passionate few that the renown of genius is kept alive from one generation to another. These few are always at work. They are always rediscovering genius. Their curiosity and enthusiasm are exhaustless, so that there is little chance of genius being ignored. And, moreover, they are always working either for or against the verdicts of the majority. The majority can make a reputation, but it is too careless to maintain it. If, by accident, the passionate few agree with the majority in a particular instance, they will frequently remind the majority that such and such a reputation has been made,

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and the majority will idly concur: 'Ah, yes. By the way, we must not forget that such and such a reputation exists.' Without that persistent memory-jogging, the reputation would quickly fall into the oblivion which is death. The passionate few only have their way by reason of the fact that they are genuinely interested in literature, that literature matters to them. They conquer by their obstinacy alone, by their eternal repetition of the same statements. Do you suppose they could prove to the man in the street that Shakespeare was a great artist? The said man would not even understand the terms they employed. But when he is told ten thousand times, and generation after generation, that Shakespeare was a great artist, the said man believes—not by reason, but by faith."

But, some will ask, what causes this aggressive minority to make such a fuss about literature? Mr. Bennett's answer is that "they find a keen and lasting pleasure in literature; they enjoy literature as some men enjoy beer." To another question, "What are the qualities in a book which give keen and lasting pleasure to the passionate few?" he frankly admits that he knows no adequate and complete answer. But, he adds, "the one reassuring aspect of the literary affair is that the passionate few are passionate about the same things." To quote further:

"A continuance of interest does, in actual practise, lead ultimately to the same judgments. There is only the difference in width of interest. Some of the passionate few lack catholicity, or, rather, the whole of their interest is confined to one narrow channel; they have none left over. These men help specially to vitalize the reputations of the narrower geniuses: such as Crashaw. But their active predilections never contradict the general verdict of the passionate few; rather, they reenforce it."

A classic, then, "lives on because the minority, eager to renew the sensation of pleasure, is eternally curious and is therefore engaged in an eternal process of rediscovery." Further:

"A classic does not survive for any ethical reason. It does not survive because it conforms to certain canons, or because neglect would not kill it. It survives because it is a source of pleasure, and because the passionate few can no more neglect it than a bee can neglect a flower. The passionate few do not read 'the right things' because they are right. That is to put the cart before the horse. 'The right things' are the right things solely because the passionate few *like* reading them. Hence—and I now arrive at my point—the one primary essential to literary taste is a hot interest in literature. If you have that, all the rest will come. It matters nothing that at present you fail to find pleasure in certain classics. The driving impulse of your interest will force you to acquire experience, and experience will teach you the use of the means of pleasure. You do not know the secret ways of yourself: that is all. A continuance of interest must inevitably bring you to the keenest joys. But, of course, experience may be acquired judiciously or injudiciously, just as Putney may be reached via Walham Green or via St. Petersburg."

A NEW PERIL FOR THE FICTION-WRITER.—It remains to be seen whether literature will be more stimulated or dampened by damages awarded by an English jury to Miss Irene Chester, a tobacconist and money-lender, who encountered in a current novel an unsympathetically drawn character bearing her name and plying her particular combination of trades. On the one hand we can picture an increased demand for fiction resulting, each reader eagerly perusing novel after novel in the hope of finding therein his double and of collecting his reward under the English libel law. But on the other hand we can fancy among the writers a growing consternation which might cut down the supply of summer fiction by driving all but the bravest of its producers into other fields of activity. As the lawyer for the defense put it, "if a person is entitled to take a fictitious character from a novel and bring two or three sentimental friends to say that they think the character is that of their friend, with the result that damages are awarded, heaven help any writer!" And he added: "No novelist, no playwright or writer of fiction, and few writers of fact, could be safe unless they used names so ridiculous that probably nobody ever bore them." Nevertheless the Manchester jury, a London dispatch to the New York *Times* tells us, awarded damages to Miss Chester, altho the author of the story on which the suit was based swore that he had never heard of the plaintiff. Miss Chester swore that her business had been ruined because people associated her with the character in the novel.

Commenting on this case editorially, *The Times* complains that it throws no light whatever on the possible attitude of British jurors toward the interesting practise of some authors of deliberately portraying the traits of real and living personages in fiction. "Might Walter Savage Landor and Leigh Hunt," it asks, "have obtained damages from Dickens for portraying some of their easily recognizable traits in the characters, respectively, of *Lawrence Boythorn* and *Harold Skimpole?*"

CHINESE AS A MODEL LANGUAGE

THAT THE English language grows daily more like Chinese, and that the nearer we get to it the better will our speech be, are assertions made by Dr. Edward Sapir, of the Canadian Geological Survey, in a lecture at the University of Pennsylvania, printed in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, July). Instead of being a primitive form of language, as used to be thought, Chinese, Dr. Sapir tells us, is really the last word in a series of linguistic changes, ending in the total loss of inflection or of any way of distinguishing one part of speech from another, except by its position in the sentence. English is progressing rapidly toward this goal. We read:

"The simplest grammatical process is the *juxtaposing of words in a definite order*, a method made use of to perhaps the greatest extent by Chinese, to a very large extent also by English; the possibilities of the process from the point of view of grammatical effectiveness may be illustrated by comparing such an English sentence as 'The man killed the bear' with 'The bear killed the man,' the actual words and forms being identical in the two sentences, yet definite case relations being clearly exprest in both. . . . [This] type [of language] is characterized by the use of words which allow of no grammatical modification whatever, in other words the so-called *isolating* type. In a language of this type all relational concepts are exprest by means of the one simple device of juxtaposing words in a definite order, the words themselves remaining unchangeable units that, according to their position in the sentence, receive various relational values. The classical example of such a language is Chinese. . . . .

"It was quite customary formerly to look upon the three main types of morphology as steps in a process of historical development, the isolating type representing the most primitive form of speech at which it was possible to arrive, the agglutinative coming next in order as a type evolved from the isolating, and the inflective as the latest and so-called highest type of all. Further study, however, has shown that there is little to support this theory of evolution of types. The Chinese language, for instance, so far from being typical of a primitive stage, as used to be asserted, has been quite conclusively proven by internal and comparative evidence to be the resultant of a long process of simplification from an agglutinative type of language. English itself, in its historical affiliations an inflective language, has ceased to be a clear example of the inflective type and may perhaps be said to be an isolating language in the making. Nor should we be too hasty in attaching values to the various types and, as is too often done even to-day, look with contempt on the isolating, condescendingly tolerate the agglutinative, and vaunt the superiority of the inflective type. A well-developed agglutinative language may display a more logical system than the typically inflective language. And as for myself, I should not find it ridiculous or even paradoxical if one asserted that the most perfect linguistic form, at least from the point of view of logic, had been attained by Chinese, for here we have a language that, with the simplest possible means at its disposal, can express the most technical or philosophical ideas with absolute lack of ambiguity and with admirable conciseness and directness."

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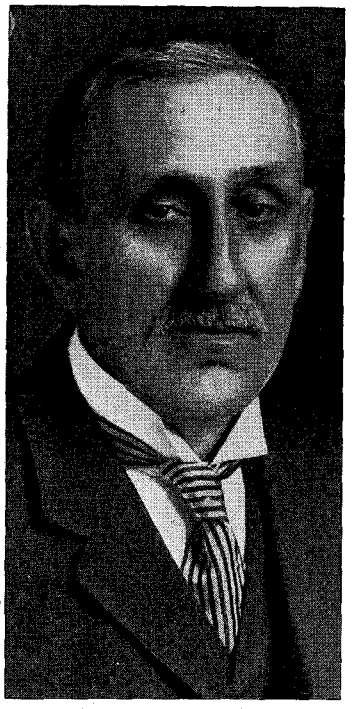
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR'S NEW WAR-CRY

"A SALOONLESS NATION by the Fourth of July, 1920, the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth," is the new slogan enthusiastically adopted by the international convention of Christian Endeavorers recently assembled in Atlantic City. "As the official utterance of the thirtieth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor movement, representing nearly 5,000,000 young people throughout America and the entire civilized world, the declarations adopted strike a keynote which should fire the hearts of all friends of the Prohibition cause in every land," writes the Atlantic City correspondent of *The American Advance* (Chicago), a Prohibition organ. These declarations reaffirm the opposition of Christian Endeavor to "the manufacture, exportation, importation, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors," and specifically indorse the pending Curtis Bill for prompt passage by the United States Congress. The Curtis Bill forbids the shipping of liquor into "dry" States. To quote the concluding paragraphs of the declarations adopted at Atlantic City:

"We have had before us the resolutions adopted by the Oregon State Christian Endeavor Convention and indorsed by the State conventions of California, Kansas, Alabama, Maine, Vermont, Washington, Oklahoma, and Minnesota, which resolutions propose a country-wide campaign for the national Prohibition of the whole liquor business—manufacture, transportation, and sale—at the end of ten years following the early passage of a Federal law to that effect.

"In full sympathy with the spirit of these resolutions, and heartily indorsing them, their aim to free America from its greatest curse, and at the same time safeguard the rights of property of those engaged in the liquor business, we believe that an earlier date should now be fixt for the enforcement of such a law, or, preferably, constitutional amendment, and we recommend to all Christian endeavorers and other young people's societies, prohibition movements and temperance and antisaloon organizations a united but bloodless, because legal and moral, revolution for a new declaration of independence. 'A saloonless nation by the Fourth of July, 1920, the three hundredth year from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.'"



PROFESSOR SIMON N. PATTEN,

Who argues that, while the Church is no longer the only organ of Christianity, as it was in the first century, it still has a distinctive function which no other Christian institution can perform.

Is this watchword visionary and impracticable? asks *The American Advance*, and proceeds to answer its own question in the negative. We read:

"The slogan is not visionary, for every great legitimate interest of civilization has set its face against the drink curse. Science has condemned it, society has ostracized it, business has branded it a parasite, civic reform has found it breeding and feeding vice and graft in every city and State, and the church for a quarter of a century has pronounced its doom.

"It is not impossible, for public sentiment has taken less time to abolish negro slavery, drive the lottery menace forever from the country, place the ban of law upon the gambler in every commonwealth beneath the Stars and Stripes, and in less than half a decade transformed the nation's natal anniversary from a day of carnage and destruction to one of sane and patriotic inspiration.

"It is practicable, for the great agencies that have brought about all these reforms are as powerful and vital a part of the nation's life as they ever were and no organized wrong could stand before their united influence and opposition if they should once be aroused and crystallized into action."

The American Advance cites other "inspiring events" of the last few weeks as evidence that the Christian Endeavor Society is not the only religious organization that promises greater activity than ever before in its fight against the liquor traffic. To quote:

"The world hosts of Good Templary had scarcely concluded their record-breaking and history-making council of war at Hamburg in the ancient citadel of the brewer when there came from Philadelphia the announcement of the new nation-wide alliance of all American Protestantism against the liquor traffic. Within three days of that achievement the Associated Press brought from San Francisco the news of the militant stand taken by the International Sunday-school movement in its demand for the complete abolition of interstate liquor-selling.

"Three thousand leaders in Sabbath-school work voiced the sentiments of the 30,000,000 students and teachers of every land beneath the sun in uncompromising assertion of the importance and overwhelming need of Prohibition.

"And almost before the details of these declarations had reached all eyes another international host of Christian young people, seven thousand strong, gathered in the great convocation of the Christian Endeavor movement at Atlantic City, took up the chorus of enthusiasm, and in one of the most wonderful demonstrations of patriotic earnestness in American history thundered their approval of a new watchword which they hoped might be taken up and reechoed by every patriot throughout the land during the next nine years of critical importance for the Great Reform."

WHY THE CHURCH IS NOT SUPERFLUOUS

IN THE PRESENT AGE "the Church can not compete with social institutions either in the field of progress or of ethics," declares Prof. Simon N. Patten, who occupies the chair of political economy in the University of Pennsylvania. The Church is no longer "the one organ of Christianity, as it was in the first century," but is now "one of the many Christian institutions, each of which had its origin in the mother Church, but which now has an independent organization, makes its special appeal, and would persist even if the organized Church disappeared." Therefore, say some students of modern civilization, the need for the Church as a separate institution is vanishing.

Professor Patten, writing in the New York *Independent*, points out the fallacy of this view. Society, he argues, has persistent need of the Church's distinctively religious and regenerative message, without which there would be retrogression. Under the present scheme of things, he says, "if men prosper they dissipate; if they lack income their children are retarded in development and deficient in vigor." The margin between overnutrition and undernutrition is so narrow that "few maintain the equilibrium between them"; and "degeneration from one cause or the other is so prevalent that society would sink if counteracting agencies were not formed by the emotional reaction religion evokes." Says Professor Patten:

"The Church has and can have no rival if it keeps its religious program in the foreground. The new birth, regeneration, social justice, and an impulsive opposition to oppression have a common thought and a common remedy. This thought is that men

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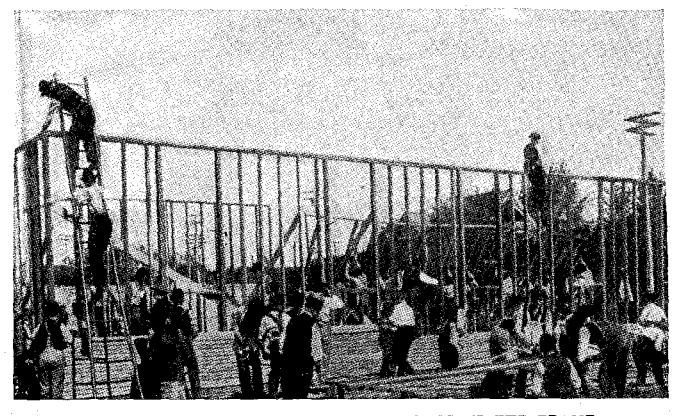
AT 7 A.M. THE FOUNDATION HAD BEEN LAID IN ADVANCE.



LESS THAN TWO HOURS LATER. BOLTING UP THE FRAME.

tend to sink below their maximum ability, and need supermaterial motives to arouse their full powers. Progress looks to something beyond man to which it wishes to elevate him. A superman is its goal and the increase of knowledge is a means to this end. Religion, on the contrary, evokes what is in man by bringing him into contact with spiritual as well as material forces. The new birth manifests itself not in knowledge, but in activity, and thus brings every part of the man into an effective coordination. . . . . .

"The true ideal of religion is salvation, its measure is regeneration, and the means to attain it is social service. Whatever unifies mankind, whatever rids men of vice and misery; whatever frees them from fear and want; whatever takes off the pressure of overwork is religion. These changes will never come through progress. They come through service that reaches down and not through self-help that moves upward. Religion offers not a consolation for the ills of this life but a remedy for them. If the Church gives us God through its worship, social equality through service, and social justice through resistance to exploitation, it will always have a place among social institutions and be second to none in its power and influence."

BUILDING A CHURCH IN A DAY

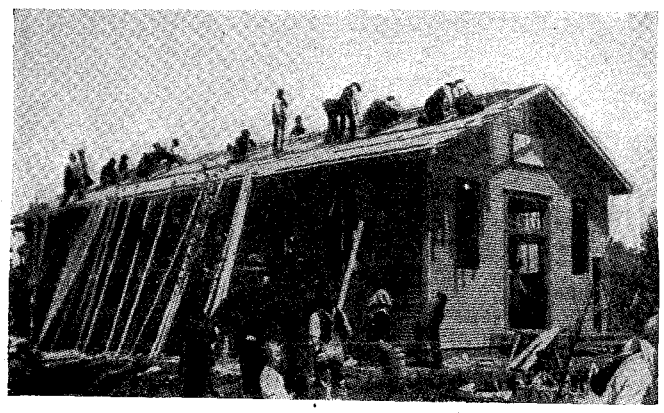
TO BUILD AND PAINT between dawn and sunset a church capable of seating several hundred people, and to celebrate in it a service of dedication on the evening of the same day would seem an improbable if not an impossible feat. Yet not only did the congregation of the Central Christian Church in Peoria, Illinois, accomplish this, but so successful was the experiment that their minister, Mr. W. F. Turner, talks of the building of fifty such churches in various parts of the country before the winter comes, and says that his people will undertake the work. The church here described was built on Decoration Day, a holiday being chosen that the men of the congregation might be free to give their undivided time and attention. It stands in a suburb of Peoria, and serves as a mission branch of the Central Christian Church of that city. Peoria has about 80,000 inhabitants, and is famous as a center of the whisky industry.

The erection of the building in a single day seems to have been prompted by the idea that the difficulties of the undertaking would put the members of the congregation on their mettle and stimulate them to special effort and enthusiasm. From an account of the undertaking published in *The Wide World Magazine* (London), we quote as follows:

"Plans were drawn up and committees formed. There were quite a number of the latter, each undertaking some specific department of the work. Thus one was responsible for the timber, another for the carpentry, electric lighting, and so on. The foundations of the edifice were laid in advance by the Rev. William Price, pastor of the Howett Street Church, who, before entering the ministry, was an expert in that line of work. . . . Nothing was left to chance. There had been trouble over union labor in Peoria, so a deputation from the church waited upon the representatives at the labor headquarters to find out if there would be any objection to their men erecting the edifice. They replied that there would be none; furthermore, they declared that they were in sympathy with the scheme and would come over in a body and help. They sent sixty-six members of the Carpenters' Union, who gave their services gratuitously.

"Just before seven o'clock on the eventful morning there was a concerted movement of men and wagons toward West Bluff, and at eight o'clock the sixty-six carpenters from the union had commenced business, making a total of about a hundred and twenty-five men on the job altogether."

The women of the congregation prepared dinner in tents near the scene of activity, and the men were fed in relays. So smoothly did the work go, we read, that by six o'clock "the church not only stood complete, but possest, in addition, a coal-house, a graded yard, and a brick walk in front, as well as steps and a platform." Because most of the material as well as the labor was given, the total cost of this one-day church was $525. The same building under ordinary conditions, we are told, would have cost four or five times as much.



AT NOON. PUTTING ON THE ROOF.

THE CHURCH AT 6 P.M. AND THE MEN WHO BUILT IT.

A CHURCH THAT WAS BUILT IN A DAY.

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ECCLESIASTICAL CORRUPTION IN JERUSALEM

"IT WERE BETTER to be of no Church than to be bitter for any," is a saying of William Penn, quoted in *The Hibbert Journal* (London) by "a resident in Jerusalem." He describes the condition of Greek Church life in the Holy City as dark and corrupt. The spirit of the Pharisees, as denounced by the Founder of Christianity, seems, he thinks, to have revived in the city where he taught and died. In what he styles "the capital of Christianity" he describes Christianity as practically dead. He adds:

"The Greek Church is the church of the country, but centuries of war and change have reduced it to a state of absolute indifference—a church in name only."

The Greek clergy and the monks of Jerusalem are mercenary and indifferent to their vocation, he declares. To quote his words:

"In that place, whose bewildering complexity of life and manifold charm and variety make it indeed the center of the world, are seen at once, and in vivid contrast, the strength, the vitality, and the unloveliness of Christianity—the Christianity, that is, of Christians; for we are gradually beginning to realize that the Christianity that Christ taught and lived, and the Christianity that *men* teach and live, are as diverse as heaven and earth."

He charges the monasteries with receiving money for masses which are never offered in the names of those whose friends pay for them. He thus depicts "a scene as described by eye-witnesses":

"The monasteries have gradually absorbed the wealth of the Church, and, as their rules allow the monks the personal use for life of monastic funds without account, they have been able to live smoothly and to benefit their relatives. Much of this wealth comes through the pilgrims, who pay whatever they can afford to the guardian monks of the holy places, in exchange for masses. The Church of the Holy Sepulcher gets the main share. The pilgrims bring their doles to the office of the chancellery of the Holy Sepulcher, with scraps of paper bearing the names to be mentioned at mass. The money is laid on the table; a monk in charge takes the papers. This goes on for hours, a goodly pile of money rising by degrees. Finally, the money is swept into a drawer, and the papers torn up and thrown away. The scene is described by eye-witnesses."

The monks of the Greek Church turn a penny by many devices, and bishops are not backward in taking their share, if we may believe the following paragraphs:

"A monastery on a holy site owns a large olive-grove surrounding it. Single trees are sold to the pilgrims so that the oil may feed a lamp to burn forever in their name before the altar. Perhaps a number of pilgrims, or a village, will join to purchase so rare a privilege. Every tree in that grove has been sold times over for the same purpose; and the monks probably eat the olives into the bargain.

"The Bishop of —— lives in a large house within twelve hours of his diocese, life in Jerusalem being more comfortable and convenient than anywhere in his see. He has an ingenious way of augmenting the episcopal income. He fills hundreds of large envelops with tiny olive-sprigs, or with stones marked as from this or that holy place, or with his photograph, printed cheaply in large quantities. These envelops are inscribed 'From the Bishop of ——.' They are sold in hundreds, the pilgrims taking away with them the treasured contents and leaving in the envelop whatever they can afford."

The self-respecting Christian Arabs, "devoted to their Church," rarely for some time "received a monk into their houses." They "refused to confess to men" "notorious evil-livers." The so-called "religious houses" are comfortable homes for idle men, we are told, who live on the superstition of the ignorant. On this point we read:

"The proportion of these religious houses to the population of Jerusalem, about 75,000, is overwhelming. There can not be work for all, and there is not; and it is cruelly unfair to the pilgrims to live upon their devout credulity. If there were work, or if the work profest were done, we should possibly hear less of the luxury of certain houses, whose 'cells' are comfortable separate rooms, and whose table on gala nights shines with plate presented by rich or princely pilgrims. Nor should we blush as Christians over those scenes of strife and bloodshed wherein Christians display the nakedness of their religion to the biting scorn of the Moslem and the Jew."

PROBLEM OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH

THAT 10,000 rural churches are closed and 10,000 more are "on the thin razor edge between life and death" is a startling assertion attributed to the Rev. M. B. McNutt, of Plainfield, N. J. He was speaking, according to the Detroit *Free Press*, before the Michigan State conference of ministers at the Agricultural College. Only the highest type of ecclesiastical statesmanship, he argued, can save the farming districts to the Christian Church. "Whether Mr. McNutt's figures are right or wrong," remarks *The Free Press*, "he expresses a sentiment wide-spread among the church leaders of the day, and he also speaks for many when he further maintains that instead of making rural churches, as in the past, dumping-grounds for ministerial failures, the churches should send their best pastors into the rural fields, that the ministers should go prepared to stay, and not with the idea that the country charge is to be a stepping-stone to a better job in the city." But the difficulty, *The Free Press* points out, is an economic one, and rests with the country church-member rather than with the country minister. To quote further:

"If enough of the best and brightest young men of the country could be persuaded to devote themselves to lives of hopeless poverty Mr. McNutt's suggestion might be made a plan of campaign. But as long as men are human, most of them will desire good jobs, and will never forget the old maxim that 'a laborer is worthy of his hire.' As long as parents are ambitious for their offspring, they will seek to give their children good educations and adequate social advantages. And as long as farmers retain their proverbial closeness in money matters, it will be difficult to find good ministerial salaries in the country places or satisfactory schools. The bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Michigan to-day is carrying on a prolonged campaign to establish a decent minimum wage for his clergy, and it is a notorious fact that starvation pay is habitually given country ministers even in fine farming communities. Michigan has examples of school districts which have been piling up primary school money that may not be touched, rather than to spend it in paying high-priced expert teachers.

"As a matter of fact the future of Christianity in this country is more in the hands of the country church-member, the deacon, the elder, the trustee, the ordinary untitled Christian than it is in the hands of the country minister."

Turning to a book called "The Rural Church and Country Betterment," published by the Young Men's Christian Association, we find emphasized the need of "a specially trained ministry—a ministry that recognizes in the country church an opportunity for a life service, a ministry so gript by this opportunity that no appeal of the city church can supersede or equal it." Prof. G. Walter Fiske, of Oberlin Theological Seminary, is quoted in the book as saying that at present the seminaries are not training country ministers, but city and village ministers. He goes on to say:

"The rural ministers are seldom trained at all, particularly in the West. Doubtless we should not expect a fully trained man to live on a rural-church salary at present. There will surely be more hope for the country church when, by closer federation and union, the churches are able to secure and support stronger ministers, men who can afford time and money for an adequate training for their profession. Until then the seminaries can not be held responsible for the shortcomings of the country ministry."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Dasent, Arthur Irwin. Speakers of the House of Commons. 8vo, pp. 455. New York: John Lane Co. $6.50.

Mr. Dasent was born in Westminster and sat at the feet of Dean Stanley, who was an enthusiastic lover of the parliamentary annals of that ancient quarter of the capital. As chief clerk of the House of Commons this accomplished author has had access to many out-of-the-way documents—ancient and modern—relating to his subject. The title of the book scarcely covers its learned and valuable contents. It is indeed a history of parliamentary government in England and the development of the representative system on the bank of the Thames from the signing of Magna Charta. In connection with this is a series of biographical sketches of the Speakers of the House of Commons from the days of Henry III., who reigned from 1216 to 1272. The writer shows profound learning as a constitutional historian, and has spent years of toil in amassing the vast amount of minute information with which his chapters are packed. The subject naturally gives opportunity for the use of profuse and picturesque illustration and portraits of all the speakers are inserted as far as such portraits exist. There is appended a list of all the speakers and the book is equipped with a good index. A particular interest is given to this work by the impending parliamentary changes at Westminster, but, apart from contemporary events, these pages will have an intrinsic charm for American as well as English readers, tracing, as it does, in an accurate and brilliant way, the life, from infancy to our day, of the Mother of Parliaments all over the world.

Dawson, William J., and **Coningsby, W.** The Great English Novelists. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1911. 2 volumes, each $1.

This work on the English novelists by the two Dawsons is planned on new lines and is handled carefully and comprehensively. Volume one has, as an introduction, an essay on the "Growth and Technique of the English Novel," tracing its development from Daniel Defoe, the master of realism, to Sir Walter Scott, the skilful combiner of romance and reality. Attention is called to the time when there was a substitution of sentimentality for realism; to the introduction of plot by Mrs. Richardson; humorous characterizations by Sterne and Smollett; and the element of atmosphere introduced by Goldsmith in his "Vicar of Wakefield." Careful study is made of every new influence—the introduction of scenery, description, imaginative writing, and the feminine movement as typified by Mrs. Radcliffe, Jane Austen, Frances Burney, Charlotte Brontë, and George Eliot.

The rest of the volume is divided into three sections under the titles, respectively, of "Love Scenes," "Historic Personages," and "Epics of Conflict," each illustrated by typical extracts from the greatest works of the greatest writers, thus giving an opportunity for the comparative study of the different forms of expressing the same thought. Volume two is introduced by an essay on the "Masters of the Modern Novel," tracing back from the completed tendencies of Scott's novels, through the tentative and experimental writers. One after another they dwell on the salient points in the development of the novel:—

"Scott determined the form of the modern novel, but his spirit was wholly opposed to modernity."

"Dickens was his opposite and turned the minds of men back to the living, actual present and was the first great English

JOHN DAVID SCHOEPF,
Author of "Travels in the Confederation,' 1783–84. Reviewed elsewhere.

writer who deliberately adopted fiction as his sole vocation."

"Thackeray 'arrived' more slowly, but brought to the service of English fiction the most complete intellect it has ever known, with the possible exception of Meredith."

"Charlotte Brontë wrote a novel no man could have written because it is intimately and passionately subjective."

"George Eliot had little command of plot, but her power of characterization was perfect."

"Hardy's plots had the definite laws of an exact science."

And so on down the line, comparing, examining, praising, and censuring, summing it all up with these words: "More and more the novel tends to become the sole form of popular literature." This volume has also three sections, "Humor," "High Water Mark," and "Children in Fiction," treated just as the sections in the first volume. And the complete index in the back of the book makes these extracts not only interesting reading but of great practical helpfulness as references.

Earp, Edwin L. The Social Engineer. Cloth, 12mo, 326 pp. Eaton & Mains. $1.50 net.

A handbook of the technology of religious philanthropy or social service in all its forms. Its purpose is declared by the author, who is Professor of Christian Sociology in Drew Seminary, to be a textbook on social studies and actual social service, especially with reference to the organized activities of the church in this direction. It would seem to be of high practical value to pastors and other workers in this field.

Fisher, H. A. L. The Republican Tradition in Europe. 8vo, pp. 363. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

There was not much of the republican spirit in Europe before the French Revolution, which had a philosophical and scientific basis for its ruling principles. The medieval republics of Italy were mere oligarchies seeking independence from monarchical tyranny, but not developing much personal liberty. The consequence is that Mr. Fisher's book is rather a proof of the persistency of the monarchical idea than a history of republican development in Europe. The monarchical tradition is still somewhat powerful even in France and Portugal to-day. Yet it may never develop into actuality in either country. The most eloquent eulogist of monarchy, the Bishop of Meaux, that Bossuet who was the tutor of the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV., called the Great, still has his followers. In his brilliant "Discourse on Universal History" he represents the monarchical form of government as preferable for its indorsement alike by history and by the Bible. He saw a few republics in Europe—the United Provinces, Venice, and the Swiss Confederation, but as these countries were originally ruled by kings, it was clear, he thought, that monarchy was the form most natural to man. He paints in glowing colors the character of the monarchy under which he lived, as follows:

"We lay before Monseigneur the Dauphin the actions of Louis the Great . . . the firm belief of all Frenchmen that nothing is impossible to them under so great a King, who alone is worth a grand army . . . peace given to Europe on equitable terms after an assured victory."

The popular opinion of the monarchy was soon, however, to change. The rise of the American Republic had a vital influence on European thought. "No country in Europe was as quick as France in appropriating morals from the American Revolution." From France the contagion spread to Germany, Italy, and Spain. The German movement ended in the expatriation of Carl Schurz, the Spanish republic in the fall of Emilio Castelar, the brilliant orator, who was not strong enough to control a people to whom monarchy had been an immemorial tradition. Garibaldi's victories and the forfeiture of the Papal states only prepared the way for the United Italian Kingdom. But France went on trying one experiment after another until at present she enjoys stability under a Third Republic, with religious liberty and lay schools. Mr. Fisher proceeds to show that liberty in a nation may be found under an Emperor or King. He instances Germany and England, and thinks that monarchies, without changing their form of government, may be thoroughly democratic. In the words of this writer:

"The accepted formula of political progress in Europe, seems, if we are to be guided by the recent examples of Russia and Turkey, to be constitutional monarchy rather than republicanism. The republican movement has done its work. Its ideals have been appropriated and used with more or less completeness in the political system of Europe, and most of the domestic program of 1848 is now fixt and embodied in the institutions of the Continent, which, save only in France, Switzerland, and Portugal, retain an explicit devotion to hereditary monarchy."

The work is readable, altho the subject is somewhat barren, when it is not hackneyed. But the style of the author, his wide reading and broad-mindedness give a charm to these Lowell lectures which carry the reader from page to page with increased interest. It is a good thing to have the

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scattered data of European republicanism collected and grouped into so graceful and convenient a summary.

Hancock, Joseph Lane. Nature Sketches in Temperate America. Decorated Cloth, 8vo, pp. 452. 215 illustrations. McClurg. $2.75 net.

We have here an attempt on the part of a student of natural history, and especially of entomology, to illustrate from his own observations and reading the "philosophy of evolution." It is evident that Dr. Hancock has been a diligent rambler, note-maker, and photographer; and he has brought together a very large array of information especially on the habits of insects, illustrated by photographic portraits, and also by many sketches in which the style of Wm. H. Gibson has been followed, more or less distantly, while a few plates are in excellent colors. The distinction of the book lies, however, not in its pleasing appearance, nor in its literary style (which, in truth, is not very attractive), but in the arrangement of the materials. Following an introduction which explains Darwinism, and especially the efficiency of natural selection as a factor of organic evolution, the author proceeds to arrange his little histories under such general heads as Adaptations, Protective Resemblance, Warning Colors, Animal Behavior, and the like. Thus we have a book of illustrations of animal evolution which are wholly North American, and usually able to be verified by the reader, since most of them relate to common insects. The book ought to be of much value to teachers and to school libraries.

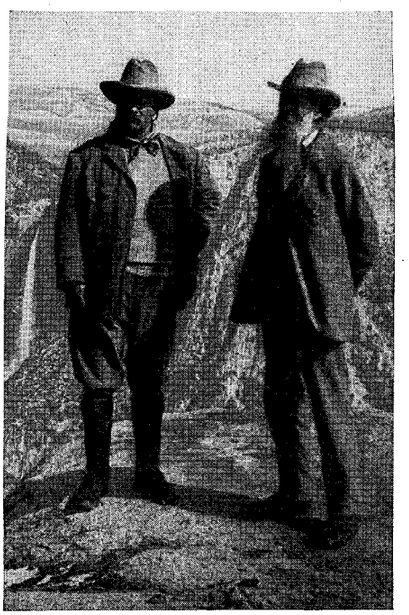
Harris, Virgil M. Ancient Curious and Famous Wills. 8vo, pp. 472. New York: Little, Brown & Co. $4 net.

The author of this fascinating work is Lecturer on Wills in St. Louis University and has here collected a valuable assortment of information, in which the solemn is blended with the humorous. He opens with a chapter on Suggestions for Will-Making, and introduces a humorous poem in which the village schoolmaster is praised for making so many bad wills for the parishioners and thus giving the lawyers plenty of employment in litigation. Then we have an Essay on Ancient Wills. The first authentic will is that of Jacob, tho Adam, Noah, and Job have all been credited with the testamentary disposal of their belongings. A highly attractive treatment of Wills in Poetry and Fiction follows. Here we see the author as a graceful littérateur as well as an accurate lawyer. Curious Wills, Wills of Famous Americans, Wills of Famous Foreigners afford material for much pleasant writing, and the gathering of many biographical touches and sketches. Among the most important persons whose wills are cited are Julius Cæsar, the Latin poet Vergil, Columbus the fortunate and unfortunate, who disposes of the Book of Hours given him by Pope Alexander VI. and orders that his remains be buried in his native Genoa. We notice a misprint in the Latin of this will—*devatissimo* for *devotissimo*. The author also gives a copy of the wills of Isaak Walton, Washington, Voltaire, and Charles I. The will of the witty and gifted Garrick, whose very appearance on the stage used to call forth thunders of applause, closes with the mournful comment, *Sic transit Gloria Mundi*. We have no space to quote the many droll, grotesque, and witty wills in prose and verse cited by Mr. Harris. In conclusion we would recommend the work as hugely entertaining as well as instructive.

Harris, Ada Van Stone. Favorites from Fairyland. An Approved Selection arranged for Home and Supplementary Reading in the Third Grade. With an Introduction. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 129. New York: Harper & Bros.

Haworth, Paul Leland. The Path of Glory. Pp. 348. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1911. $1.25 net.

Romance, adventure, and history combine to make this novel of the French and Indian wars thrilling and interesting. The hero, Charles Randolph, is a good friend of George Washington. The fortunes of



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THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND JOHN MUIR IN THE FAR WEST.

Mr. Muir's new book, "My First Summer in the Sierra," is reviewed elsewhere.

war carry him, at last, to Quebec and give him an important rôle to play in the drama of its capture. Both Montcalm and Wolfe are represented in a favorable light. It is Wolfe that gives the title to the book, because he recites, as they float down the river, preparatory to the final attempt on Quebec, the immortal stanza:

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Randolph early falls a captive to the charms of Alfrede St. Pierre, daughter of a French commandant, but finds he has a rival in Captain Reperti, a villainous and treacherous leader in the French army. The technic of the story is sometimes faulty, but it is full of engrossing and fascinating incident, including Indian massacres, mysterious flights, and duels.

Herkomer, Sir Hubert von. The Herkomers. Vol. II. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Hillis, Newell Dwight. The Contagion of Character. Pp. 332. New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1911. $1.20.

These studies of culture and success are "sparks struck out on the anvil of events" and, gathered together into one volume, they belong to the uplifting and inspiring class of books, for young or old. Dr. Hillis has an illuminating way of expressing himself. His originality is like an electric sign attracting the attention of the reader. Each chapter is a complete essay on some subject, usually dealing with an abstract virtue or some human problem. He goes to the heart of the subject with directness and sympathy. His metaphors are well chosen and his illustrations conspicuously convincing, so that the mind is kept on the alert and the heart warmed by his joyous, hopeful optimism. As sermons, they are complete, but short and concise, bristling with attractive ideas and high ideals. It is one of the books from which one longs to quote, but refrains merely from the lack of ability to choose from so many delightful sayings.

Hobbs, William Herbert. Characteristics of Existing Glaciers. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 300. Macmillan Co. $3.25 net.

A text-book of glacial phenomena by the professor of geology in the University of Michigan. It furnishes to the geologist, illustrated by 34 plates and 140 other drawings, the latest information and conclusions as to glaciers and ice-caps in all parts of the world; and to the geographer explanations of mountain and sea-coast sculpturing which are most instructive. The book is capitally illustrated, but has been most carelessly proof-read.

Holland, Rubert Sargent. The Boy Scouts of Birch-Bark Island. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 292. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Hope, Anthony. Mrs. Maxon Protests. Pp. 361. New York and London: Harper and Brothers. 1911. $1.35 net.

Mr. Hope's modern novel of every-day life possesses all the wit, piquancy, and charm that we have learned to expect from his writings, but the theme of the present volume has a sordid side as well as a brilliant one. It deals with the false positions created on all sides by one who risks defying the conventionalities. Winnie Maxon, after five years, finds her married life unbearable, tho her only complaint is "incompatibility,"—or "inkpat" as she calls it. Proper and precise, Cyril Maxon refuses to divorce her and she is forced to plan a line of action for herself, which gives an opportunity for several "situations" and the critical condemnation of conventional society. The first "protest" seemed natural enough, but "methinks she did protest too much" (with apologies) to make her worthy of the serious and brilliant discussions in her behalf. The society of social philosophy, which Winnie joins, gives Mr. Hope a chance to air some of his theories on the social conditions and the moral code, and many good suggestions are made among the numerous clever conversations. Dick Dennehy seemed to us to deserve a better wife than Winnie Maxon, who comes to him after many lost illusions, but they seemed satisfied. The book belongs in the class of "good reading" rather than "good literature," and we agree with Winnie that "It's not so difficult to live up to your theories about other people. It's about yourself."

Howells, W. D. Parting Friends—A Farce. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 57. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents.

Kirkpatrick, John Erwin. Timothy Flint. 8vo, pp. 331. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $3.50.

Timothy Flint was a conspicuous man at the end of the eighteenth and in the early decades of the nineteenth centuries. He was preacher, pioneer, editor, and novelist, and contributed to the London *Athenæum* the first sketch of American literary history. What drew the attention of the religious world of the day to this versatile genius

(*Continued on page* 216)

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 214)

was the fact that his chemical studies led his parishioners to think that he was a counterfeit, just as Pope Sylvester II., for somewhat similar reason, was accused of being in league with the devil. The present work of Professor Kirkpatrick is careful and scholarly and is of much more than personal interest. It throws considerable light on the history of our country, its literature, and its press in the period between 1780 and 1840, particularly as regards the pioneer and frontiersmen in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley, in New England and Virginia. It will be eagerly read by historians and treasured by historical librarians, tho no general reader can take it in hand without pleasure and profit.

Muir, John. *My First Summer in the Sierra.* Decorated cloth, 12mo, 350 pages. Illustrated from sketches by the author and photographs by H. W. Gleason. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

John Muir, famous now, and long to remain so, as the man of the California Sierras, spent his first summer on their sunny heights as a sort of assistant sheepherder, with never a thought of anything but the delight of it, and the joy of the naturalist and explorer. This book is made of the daily record with which he then stored his note-book—a record of slow journeyings on the lofty meadows whence spring the Tuolumne and Merced rivers, where only narrow Indian trails gave a hint of human presence, and the wild animals were hardly less tame than the sheep, for this was away back in '69. Muir was the last man to frighten them. He wanted to see them, just as they were, at home; and what he saw he straightway set down in that simple, refreshing, strong yet wonderfully flexible English, which makes his writing a pattern for descriptive literature.

But while you read the book first in gentle enthusiasm over its style, and the feeling of the mountain-meadows and vast clear distances and crisp vibrant atmosphere it conveys, you will reread it for its information. The book is packed with notes of observations of nature in every aspect—and it is all fact. One does not know whether John Muir is most poet or most naturalist. He points out a beauty and then explains how and why it is beautiful, so naturally and unaffectedly that you do not dream you are being instructed until the information has got into your system; and when you fear he is going to begin teaching, you get merely an odd trait of the dogs or a comical difficulty with the silly sheep. In short there is nobody quite like John Muir, in the Sierras or out of them; and this book gives one of his most delightful revelations.

Meldrum, D. S. Home Life in Holland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Macmillan Co $1.75 net.

Moret, Alexandre. In the Time of the Pharaohs. Translated by Mme. Moret. With 16 plates and a map. Cloth, 12mo, 312 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

This is certainly one of the most readable as well as instructive books in its field which have been offered to the public in many a day. Mr. Moret is subdirector of the Musée Guimet and professor of Egyptology in L'École des Hautes Études in Paris; and his statements are the outcome,

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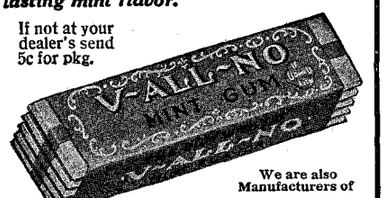

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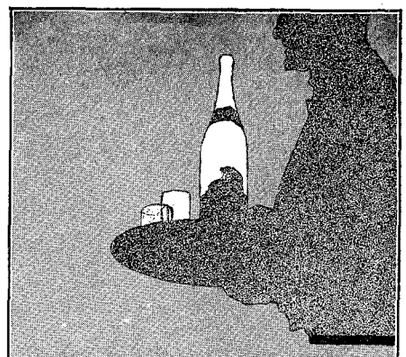

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as he says, of several investigations in Egypt undertaken on behalf of the French government, and of an unbiased study of original documents. These facts are an assurance of authority; and this assurance is enforced by a great number of references to sources of knowledge outside of his own experiences.

The writer's intention was to give a popular, understandable account of the many interesting questions raised by the discoveries of the last ten or fifteen years, within which some extraordinary finds have been made. Most of us have read something of these; but here they are referred to their relative rank and place in Egyptology, the early explanations are criticized and modified by mature thought, and lessons are deduced. This, indeed, is the special value of the book, that it shows in what way the recent discoveries shed light upon what was known before, and reproduces for us a far more complete history of ancient Egypt—especially in its origins—than laymen have ever had before. This is done in a most entertaining way, and the book abounds in capital photographic illustrations which really illustrate.

The opening chapter is a most interesting account of the restoration of the ancient temples which would soon have disappeared through abuse and neglect; and this is made the vehicle of information as to how they and the vast tombs were originally erected. "Pharaonic Diplomacy" is a most novel sketch of what new as well as old documents reveal as to the extent of Egypt's dominion in Asia Minor, and the elaborate foreign policy by which these outer possessions were ruled and friendly and peaceful relations maintained with neighboring powers. Good stories are revealed or suggested by the fragmentary, yet convincing records of the Egyptian Foreign Office recovered from the sands of El-Amarna. The essay "Egypt before the Pyramids" shows how vast has been the recent accession to the early history of the Nile people, and the manner of folk who lived there 4,000 or more years before our era. The Pyramids are freshly described, and a chapter on magic is furnished. The most extraordinary essay, however, is perhaps that in which a popular explanation is given of the Book of the Dead, which was the Holy Writ of the early Egyptians. By it, illuminated greatly by the late discoveries, Professor Moret is able to present a vivid picture of what the strange religion of that time really was, and indicate how curiously our modern theology is indebted to it.

Altogether, the book is entitled to great praise, and it should have a very wide popularity.

Schoepf, Johann David. Travels in the Confederation. 1783–1784. Translated and edited by Alfred J. Morrison. 2 volumes, 12mo, pp. 426 and 344. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell.

Dr. Schoepf came to America in June, 1777, as chief surgeon of the Ansbach troops, serving here in the Revolution under the British. He had already, in addition to medical studies, taken a course in natural sciences, especially in botany, mineralogy, and forestry, and had traveled extensively in German, Austrian, Italian, and Swiss territories. On returning to Germany in 1784 he prosecuted scientific researches with diligence, and held many honorable positions among his scientific associates. It is obvious, from this book alone, that he had a mind given to close

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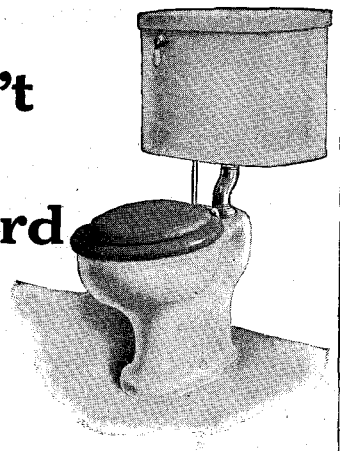

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observation and careful statements, and yet the book is not wholly scientific. When scientific it is of a popular sort rather than technical. His travels extended to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Florida, and the Bahama Islands. The work seems never to have been translated before, which is somewhat remarkable. It contains a mass of information about this country at the close of the Revolution which historians like Mr. McMaster must appreciate highly. Dr. Schoepf left New York on his travels in 1783—before the evacuation by the British. It is curious therefore to find him describing his departure from this city for New Jersey as a journey to observe "the United States." New York at that time still remained in a sense British territory. His chapter on Philadelphia is one of the most interesting in the book, and often curious. He notes, for example, that the streets have been laid out miles beyond the built-up portion—so much so, in fact, that he predicts the passing of "centuries" before all the laid-out streets can have been occupied. He reached Pittsburg when that future metropolis of the iron industry was a mere hamlet, the first stone house having been erected during the year of his arrival. He notes the presence of coal and iron, but does scarcely more than that. Many pages contain interesting descriptions of soil, farm products, and notably of trees.

Whiting, Lilian. Boston Days. Pp. 543. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1911. $1.50.

This is one of the volumes to be read in sections and kept at hand for constant reference. It is stored with a mass of information and facts of intimate knowledge of the great and good men and women who have been identified with the literary and artistic life of Boston in the nineteenth century and the opening of the twentieth. Miss Whiting presents the Bostonian attitude and has infinite faith in the city, its beauty, its greatness, its "culture," and its future. The interrelationship of the lives of poets, philosophers, ministers, lecturers, and teachers is graphically represented, and carefully chosen quotations from letters and poems, and anecdotes of every-day life make vivid to the reader the atmosphere of the literary "Hub."

The work is divided into five sections:—"The City of Beautiful Ideals" with its circle of literati; "Concord and its Famous Authors"; "Brook Farm" and its foundation; "The Golden Age of Genius," in which a unique tribute is paid to Edwin P. Whipple and his power as a critic, "to discern and point out the significance of thought, the exaltation of the vision, and its true relation to intellectual progress"; "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century"; and "The First Decade of the Twentieth Century." Miss Whiting's style is smooth and convincing, her diction refined and choice, making this an excellent book for reference.

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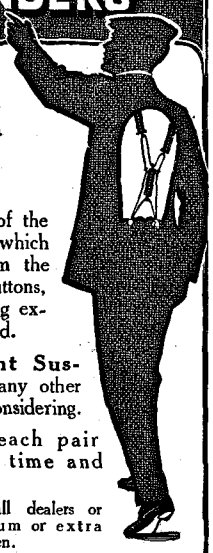

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CURRENT POETRY

EUGENE F. WARE, who died the other day, is famous by virtue of his avocations. Says *Collier's Weekly:* "Poetry and politics, the fields in which Mr. Ware was most widely known, were not, in his own judgment, his serious business in life. He preferred not to be called "'Ironquill' of Kansas," nor spoken of as a man who had been United States Pension Commissioner, but liked to be described as one of the most prominent of his State's vigorous lawyers.

To continue the quotation. "That was one way he successfully resisted poet hero worship. No one could hope to start an admiration salon around a man who dearly loved poker and whose only publicly recorded boast was that he could make 'as good a set of coach harness as anybody.' When scolded one time about his reluctance to be interviewed for appreciative newspaper audiences as 'Ironquill' he answered: 'I was afraid the people wouldn't hire a fool poet for a lawyer if they knew it.'

"He always referred to his writings as rimes," *Collier's* continues, "and disarmed romancing adulation by telling how he came to write them. 'I had a harness shop in Fort Scott in the sixties. My competitor wrote advertisements in verse, and I had to do the same thing to meet his competition. That is what started me. I found I could make rimes and people would read them, so I kept it up.'"

"The Washerwoman's Song," it is said, lost Eugene F. Ware a nomination for Congress—the politicians said that stanza four would lose him the church-going contingency.

The Washerwoman's Song

BY EUGENE F. WARE

In a very humble cot,
In a rather quiet spot,
In the suds and in the soap,
Worked a woman full of hope;
Working, singing, all alone,
In a sort of undertone:
"With the Savior for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

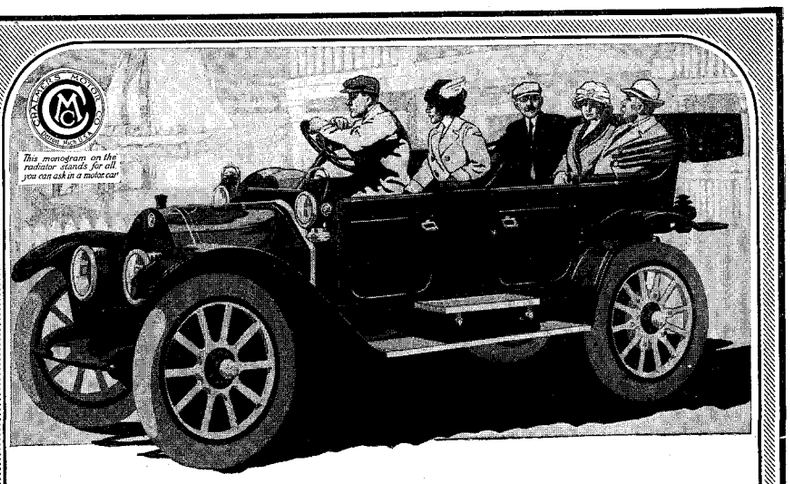
Sometimes happening along,
I had heard the semi-song,
And I often used to smile,
More in sympathy than guile;
But I never said a word
In regard to what I heard,
As she sang about her friend
Who would keep her to the end.

. . . . . .

It's a song I do not sing,
For I scarce believe a thing
Of the stories that are told
Of the miracles of old;
But I know that her belief
Is the anodyne of grief,
And will always be a friend
That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she,
Just as poor as poor could be;
But her spirits always rose,
Like the bubbles in the clothes,
And, tho widowed and alone,
Cheered her with the monotone
Of a Savior and a friend
Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub,
On the washboard in the tub,
While the baby, sopped in suds,
Rolled and tumbled in the duds,



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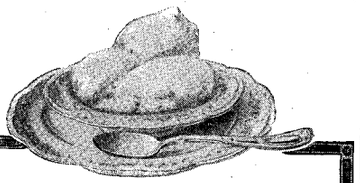

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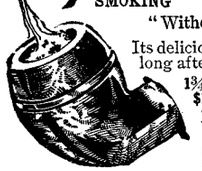

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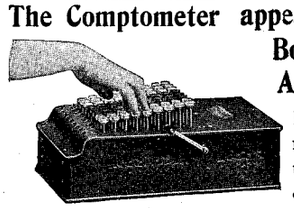

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Or was paddling in the pools,
With old scissors stuck in spools:
She still humming of her friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human creeds
Have their root in human needs;
And I should not wish to strip
From that washerwoman's lip
Any song that she can sing,
Any hope that songs can bring
For the woman has a friend
Who will keep her to the end.

The poems of Richard Le Gallienne always carry within them a lyric idea that breaks into beauty like sunlight in a mist. These verses are from the pages of *Harper's Magazine*.

August Moonlight

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

The solemn light behind the barns,
The rising moon, the cricket's call,
The August night, and you and I—
What is the meaning of it all!

Has it a meaning, after all?
Or is it one of Nature's lies,
That net of beauty that she casts
Over Life's unsuspecting eyes?

That web of beauty that she weaves,
For one strange purpose of her own,—
For this the painted butterfly,
For this the rose—for this alone!

Strange repetition of the rose,
And strange reiterated call
Of bird and insect, man and maid—
Is that the meaning of it all?

If it means nothing, after all!
And nothing lives, except to die—
It is enough—that solemn light
Behind the barns, and you and I.

Here is a sonnet flooded by a sunburst of optimism. It was printed recently in the magazines, and now appears in "Soldiers of Light," a new book of poems by Helen Gray Cone, which Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite calls "one of the most significant volumes of poetry of the year."

The Common Street

BY HELEN GRAY CONE

The common street climbed up against the sky,
Gray meeting gray; and wearily to and fro
I saw the patient, common people go,
Each with his sordid burden trudging by.
And the rain dropt; there was not any sigh
Or stir of a live wind; dull, dull, and slow
All motion; as a tale told long ago
The faded world; and creeping night drew nigh.

Then burst the sunset, flooding far and fleet,
Leavening the whole of life with magic leaven.
Suddenly down the long, wet glistening hill
Pure splendor poured—and lo! the common street
A golden highway into golden heaven,
With the dark shapes of men ascending still.

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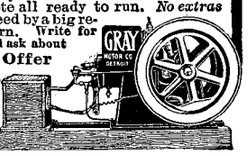

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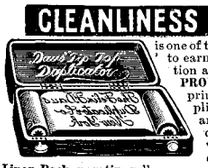

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Not The Same.—A child of strict parents, whose greatest joy had hitherto been the weekly prayer-meeting, was taken by its nurse to the circus for the first time. When he came home he exclaimed:

"Oh, mama, if you once went to the circus you'd never, never go to prayer-meeting again in all your life."—*Tit-Bits.*

Only Sure Place.—"Want to go to the ball-game to-morrow?"

"No; I'd rather go to the matinee. I'm sure of a happy ending there."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Spring Styles.—"Have you any ancestors, Mrs. Kelly?" asked Mrs. O'Brien.

"And phwat's ancistors?"

"Why, people you sphrung from."

"Listen to me, Mrs. O'Brien," said Mrs. Kelly impressively. "Oi come from the rale sthock av Donahues that sphring from nobody. They sphring at thim."—*Catholic Tribune.*

Where He Got It.—TEACHER—"Now, Willie, where did you get that chewing-gum? I want the truth."

WILLIE—"You don't want the truth, teacher, an' I'd ruther not tell a lie."

TEACHER—"How dare you say I don't want the truth! Tell me at once where you got that chewing-gum."

WILLIE—"Under your desk."—*Judge.*

One Shilling Short.—"I think this was an ideal year for a coronation, don't you?"

"Why?"

"Because it's nineteen and eleven already. A very little more and we shall have a complete sovereign."—*The Tatler.*

Not a Word.—"I had a talk with Best-Seller, and he told me all about the authors who had helped him."

"I'll bet he didn't say a word about the authors from whom he had helped himself."—*Puck.*

That Eternal Question. — WILLIE — "Pa!"

PA—"Yes."

WILLIE—"Teacher says we're here to help others."

PA—"Of course we are."

WILLIE—"Well, what are the others here for?"—*Chicago News.*

To Bring Them Up Well.—NURSE GIRL—"Oh, ma'am, what shall I do? The twins have fallen down the well!"

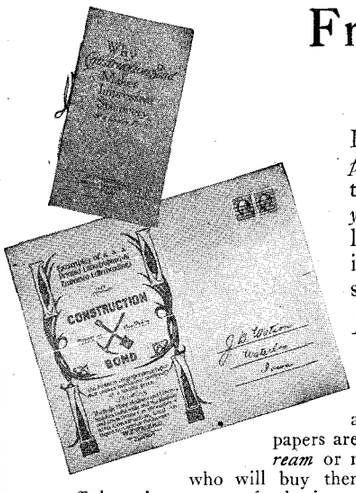
FOND PARENT—"Dear me! how annoying! Just go into the library and get the last number of *The Modern Mother's Magazine;* it contains an article on 'How to Bring Up Children.'"—*Town Topics.*

Proof.—"Sir," said the astonished landlady to a traveler, who had sent his cup forward for the seventh time, "you must be very fond of coffee."

"Yes, madam, I am," he replied, "or I should never have drunk so much water to get a little."—*Elmwood Courier.*

Ice.—ELLA—"Do I make myself plain?"

STELLA—"Somebody has, if you haven't."—*Judge.*



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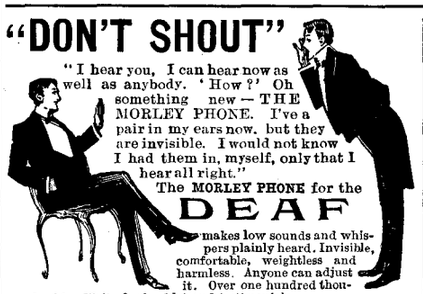

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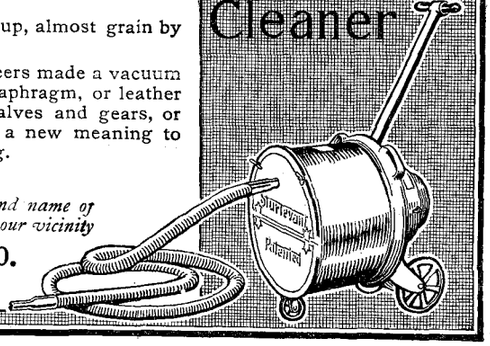

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"'A pupil's extremity is a teacher's opportunity.'"—*Los Angeles Times.*

Before and After.—HE—"Were you ever in love before you met me?"

SHE—"Yes, but not since."—*Boston Transcript.*

Wise Johnny.—TEACHER—"Now, Johnny, suppose I should borrow $100 from your father and should pay him $10 a month for ten months, how much would I then owe him?"

JOHNNY—"About $3 interest."—*Boston Transcript.*

For Father.—"Would you mind tooting your factory whistle a little?"

"What for?"

"For my father over yonder in the park. He's a trifle deaf and he hasn't heard a robin this summer."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Got That Far.—She was very literary, and he was not.

He had spent a harrowing evening discussing authors of whom he knew nothing, and their books, of which he knew less.

Presently the maiden asked archly: "Of course, you've read 'Romeo and Juliet?'"

He floundered helplessly for a moment and then, having a brilliant thought, blurted out, happily:

"I've—I've read Romeo!"—*Philadelphia Times.*

How She Knew.—HE—"You refuse me, then. Oh, well, there are others!"

SHE—"I know there are. I accepted one of them this afternoon."—*Boston Transcript.*

He Was Qualified.—"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug shop," said the fussy old gentleman. "Have you any diploma?"

"Why—er—no, sir," replied the shopman; "but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."—*Sketch.*

Unnecessary.—It was at a reception and the lady, who had been reading up on health culture, mistook Lawyer Williams for his brother, the doctor.

"Is it better," she asked confidentially, "to lie on the right side or the left?"

"Madam," replied the lawyer, "if one is on the right side it often isn't necessary to lie at all."—*Success.*

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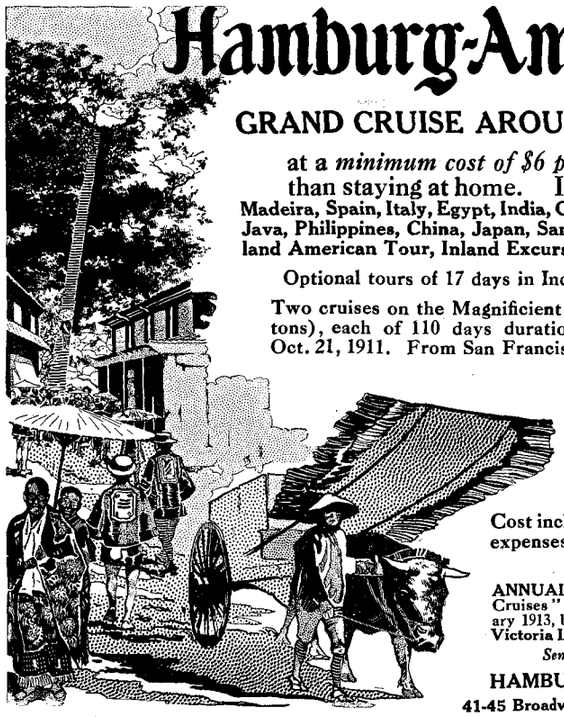

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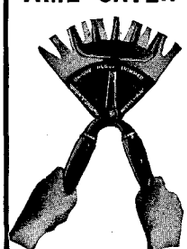

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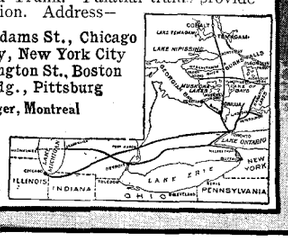

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FIFTY YEARS AGO

August 6.—A Kentucky Representative announces in the House of Representatives at Washington that the elections in his State have gone largely for the Constitution, arousing "indescribable enthusiasm."

August 7.—In the Confederate Congress a bill is reported favorably to add 400,000 men to the Confederate Army.

The Confederates burn Hampton, Va., to prevent the Federal forces using it for winter quarters.

August 8.—Colonel Zollicoffer is made a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army and assigned to command the Department of East Tennessee.

August 10.—General Lyon, with 5,200 men, attacks the Confederates at Wilson's Creek, Mo., numbering 22,000, under General McCulloch. The Federal force is repulsed and General Lyon is killed.

August 12.—Charles J. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France, is arrested in Washington for procuring arms in Europe for the use of the Confederate Government. This prevents him from going to Virginia to take command of a regiment.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 20.—The amended Veto Bill is passed in the British House of Lords on third reading.

The police of Mexico City expose a plot to assassinate President De la Barra.

July 21.—King George assures Premier Asquith that he will appoint new peers should such action be necessary in order to pass the Veto Bill.

Advices from Haiti indicate that the revolutionists are in control of the island.

July 24.—Premier Asquith is hooted down on the floor of the House of Commons by the Unionist forces opposed to the Veto Bill.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 20.—Ex-Senator Aldrich, testifying in the Lorimer investigation, denies the evidence offered by Hines in several essentials.

July 21.—The Reciprocity Bill is passed in the Senate by a majority of 26 votes. Three Democrats vote to defeat the measure.

Senator Penrose testifies before the Lorimer Investigating Committee and substantiates Hines' previous testimony.

GENERAL

July 20.—John E. Parsons, former counsel for the Sugar Trust, tells the Sugar Trust Investigation Committee that he alone was responsible for the plan of formation of the trust.

July 21.—President Taft, speaking at Manassas, Va., announces that arbitration treaties have been concluded between England, France, and the United States, and will be soon signed.

July 23.—President Taft, at Beverly, Mass., issues a statement giving full credit to the Democrats for their aid in passing the Reciprocity Bill.

By a small majority the State-wide Prohibition amendment is defeated in Texas.

July 25.—Nebraska Republicans, in convention, indorse the Taft administration.

His Own Fault.—Two young employees of a florist in Philadelphia, who are supposed to be variously employed in the rear of the establishment while the boss looks after things in the front, were recently startled by the appearance of the "old man" while they were engrossed in a game of checkers.

The proprietor was justly indignant. "How is it," he demanded, "that I hardly ever find you fellows at work when I come out here?"

"I know," volunteered one of the youths; "it's on account of those rubber heels you insist on wearing."—*Harper's.*

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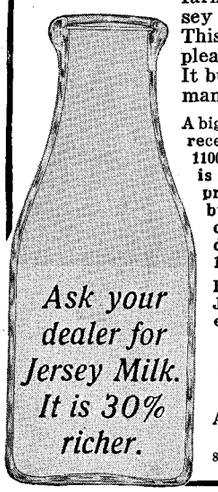
The shaded portion of this bottle shows the exact proportion of cream in a bottle of milk taken at random from the delivery wagon of a Michigan dairy farm where only Jersey cows are kept. This kind of milk pleases the consumer. It builds trade; commands top prices.



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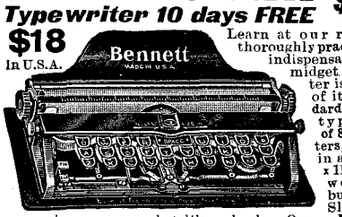

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New to America, the Knight is not a new engine. For years it has been in use abroad. Over half a million has been spent in perfecting it. We ourselves have expended over $100,000 to offer a car embodying the genius of the world's greatest designers.

For many years the engineers of the most famous cars the world has ever known have labored unceasingly to prove this engine. For to displace the power plants which made those cars pre-eminent meant a motor far in advance of anything before produced—a motor which was not a mere improvement but a revolutionary step in advance.

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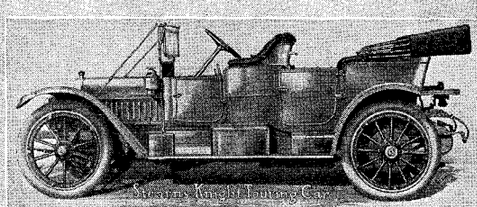
Cars equipped with the Knight type engine are everywhere the choice of Kings — Emperors — of those accustomed to the best the world affords. In every country the greatest car now uses the Silent Knight—the Daimler in England, the Mercedes in Germany, the Panhard in France, the Minerva in Belgium and in America the Stearns.

How We Tested This Model

For two years before we offered the public the new Stearns-Knight model, we tested and tried it. We proved the car and engine in every known way. We wrote to and secured opinions from practically every motorist whose car was equipped with the Knight engine. These opinions — from England, Germany, France and Belgium—were all alike. The engine was a revelation—a masterpiece of modern engineering.

Then our engineers went abroad. They worked and watched in the factories of Daimler, Mercedes, Panhard and Minerva. They took the best ideas of each and combined them with the net results of our own sixteen years experience in motor car building.

The result is the new Stearns-Knight. For nearly two years these cars have given admirable results. We proved them as no model was ever proven before. Every test ever devised has been given the Stearns-Knight.



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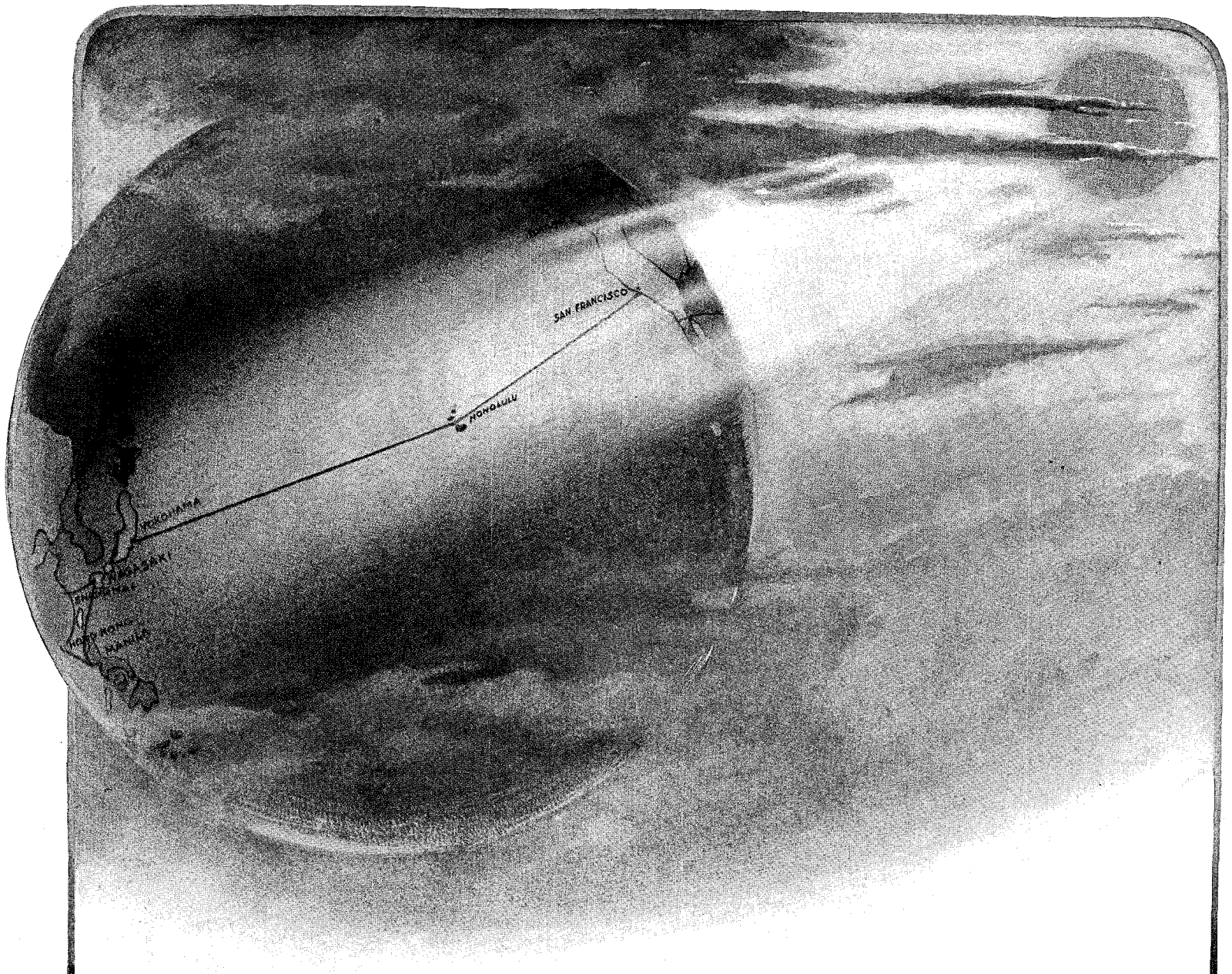

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